

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 138

18 July 1985

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DIET URGED TO CORRECT ELECTORAL DISPARITIES

OW170911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- The Supreme Court denounced the National Legislature Wednesday for neglecting to correct heavy disparities of vote value and declared the 1983 general elections unconstitutional. The highest court, in a 13-1 decision, ruled as unconstitutional the present distribution of 511 lower house seats among 130 constituencies. The Diet failed to correct the gap in the electoral value of each vote which had widened to 4.40-1 on election day, December 18, 1983, the decision said.

The 15-judge grand bench, 14 of whom were involved in the decision, however, ruled the election results were still effective saying there would be major inconveniences if it declared them null and void. The Supreme Court turned down appeals both from groups of voters and from election management commissions who were dissatisfied with eight lower court decisions last September through December. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, now in Italy on a 10-day tour of Europe, issued a statement and promised what he calls "maximum efforts" to rectify the imbalance.

There were 84,483,256 eligible voters on election day. Chiba Prefecture's No. 4 constituency, to which three seats were allotted, had 1,082,669 voters, 4.40 times bigger than 245,580 in the three-seat No. 5 electoral district of Hyogo Prefecture. Presiding Judge Jiro Terada, who joined the majority group and read the ruling, said the judiciary cannot accept the huge gap as reasonable even if the legislature usually required some time to revise the election law. In a decision in November 7, 1983, the Supreme Court had ruled the 1980 general elections took place "in a state of unconstitutionality" as the disparities went up to 3.94-1. Those disparities expanded further later, yet the Diet failed to correct them, the decision said.

The Diet last revised the distribution of seats for the House of Representatives in 1975, narrowing the gap to 2.92-1 to remove the then existing inequality in the value of each vote, it said. The Constitution says in article 14 "all the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic and social relations, ..." This clause demands equality of the electoral value of each vote, the ruling said. Whether the judiciary nullifies election results or not depends on an overall review of benefits and inconveniences of such action.

Justices Terada, Tadayoshi Kinoshita, Masami Ito and Koichi Yaguchi, in a supplementary opinion to the majority decision, called for an earliest possible action to correct the disparities. The four justices warned that the judiciary might deny election results if the legislature is dissolved for a general election before the disparities are rectified. Justice Masataka Taniguchi gave the minority decision declaring as null election results in constituencies whose per-seat number of voters is 50 percent or more larger or less than the nationwide average.

The Secretary General of the Liberal-Democratic Party, Shin Kanemaru, said the ruling party would have intensive talks with opposition parties to redistribute seats. Opposition parties said the lower house cannot be dissolved unless the gap is rectified. The political parties failed to reach agreement last month on an LDP-presented bill designed to remove one seat each from six depopulated constituencies and give an extra seat to six overpopulated areas. Opposition parties objected to the plan which they said would be disadvantageous to smaller parties.

The gap in the value of votes has widened year by year since the 1950s. The disparity was 1.5-1 in the 1947 general election but reached 4.40-1 in the 1983 election and finally to 4.51-1 in September 1984.

The situation is worse for the 252-seat House of Councillors whose disparities were wider with an urban ballot worth up to 5.67 times more than a rural one.

The Diet made minor modifications twice, in 1964 and in 1975. Both changes increased seats, by 19 in 1964 and 20 in 1975. A sharp conflict of interest makes parties difficult to reach agreement on revision. Difficulties stem chiefly from fears that even a minor modification might terminate the political life of some incumbents and might affect the future of each party, political pundits said.

Election Ruling Worries Parties

OW171305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and major opposition groups reacted with concern and apprehension to a Supreme Court ruling Wednesday that the last general election, held in 1983, was illegal. The sole relief to the ruling party came with a separate court decision against nullifying the election results, which could theoretically have thrown the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone out of office.

The government will do its utmost to rectify the disproportionate electoral representation, according to a statement released by Nakasone and read out by chief cabinet secretary Takao Fujinami at a press conference. Nakasone, who is currently on a visit to Italy, issued the statement after Fujinami reported the court finding by telephone, officials said.

The disparity in Diet representation, which amounts to a maximum of 4.41 votes to one, was the primary cause of the Supreme Court ruling. The government regards the rectification of the uneven representation as an "urgent and important" issue to deal with, Fujinami said.

The court ruling is expected to have far-reaching political implications as it would make it politically difficult for Nakasone to exercise his prerogative to dissolve Parliament and call an early election unless the government rectifies the Diet representation, political analysts said. However, Fujinami insisted that Nakasone's right to dissolve the Diet would not be restricted as it is a prerogative bestowed by the Constitution. In anticipating the court ruling, both the LDP and opposition parties submitted two separate bills to the Diet last month aimed at softening the electoral disparity, but no action was taken before the Diet adjourned on June 25. The ruling party will try its best to pass its bill in the next Diet session, LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru said in a statement.

Meanwhile, Makoto Tanabe, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party, told a news conference that the No. 1 opposition party would also try to get its bill, presented jointly with three other opposition groups, passed in the next Diet session. However, both the LDP and the opposition still face internal dissent over their own bills.

Reflecting the intense electoral interests involved, there remains factional opposition within the LDP to the proposal in the party's bill to take six seats from sparsely populated areas and allot them to the big cities. On the other hand, some opposition parties are wary that the LDP seat redistribution bill would lead to a revision of the electoral system, away from the multiple-seat to the single constituency, which the opposition believes is favorable to the LDP.

Contenders Forecast For LDP Presidential Race

OW170919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 17 Jul 85

[by Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Like tribal warfare, war drums are sounding within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. The trophy: the coveted seat of party presidency, which -- with the LDP's Diet majority -- carries with it the prime ministership. While Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's term as party president runs through October next year, already sniper shots are flying and the war chest refilled for the presidential battle.

The battle now, however, is mostly a battle of noises and gestures, and these noises and gestures will increase as summer takes hold of Japan. Powerful figures within the LDP -- Party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, for instance -- have been publicly suggesting Nakasone should step down after his second, two-year term as party President is up. Nakasone's sympathizers within the party disagree. If needs be, they argue, party rules should be bent and Nakasone be allowed to stay on with the job. After all, their argument runs, Nakasone enjoys vast popularity in opinion polls, and a popular prime minister should not be sacrificed to the whims of factional chiefs.

One of most extroverted politicians with an ability to catch the voters' ear, Nakasone has consistently commanded around 58 percent approval rate -- a feat that no other postwar prime ministers have quite come close to. With the kind of popular support, party rivals fear that Nakasone could call a general election and pull off a victory, thereby creating a momentum for a change of party rules that limit the party presidency to two, two-year terms.

Kanemaru, for one, says the prospect is not entirely impossible. All the prime minister needs is a two-thirds yes-vote from party members. What seems arithmetically possible, however, could be politically infeasible. What counts in the LDP, as any political buff knows, is factional power and here Nakasone is at a clear disadvantage. Despite his popular rating, Nakasone's power base within the party is not strong enough to carry his weight. His faction is just one of the five that together control the party. In fact, Nakasone came to power in 1982 largely as a result of the backing given by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who commands the biggest faction within the LDP. And last year, it was again Tanaka's support that saw Nakasone through his reelection bid.

But Nakasone can no longer count on Tanaka, whose own grip on power has gradually slipped away since he suffered a stroke last February. Moreover, Nakasone's rivals have become increasingly impatient. For one thing, the three so-called "new leaders" -- those LDP politicians seen most likely to take over Nakasone's job once he steps down, are no longer that young.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Kanemaru's protege, is already 61. And so is Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, another aspirant to the prime ministership. LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, the third prime ministerial hopeful, is 65. Takeshita, the man who has for years operated under Tanaka's shadow, has even taken the political offensive.

Two weeks before Tanaka was hit by a stroke, Takeshita formed what is ostensibly known as a "study group" within the Tanaka faction, to lay the groundwork for power, doing most of his homework as finance minister.

Abe's position as power contender is easier. For years, Abe has been known as the "crown prince" in the faction loyal to former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, and as such enjoys the blessing of factional support in his bid for power. For Miyazawa, factional backing is also clear in his position as acting chairman of the faction led by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

With the factional alignments drawn, the power seekers have been jockeying for position, and competed for media attention. One favorite ploy is foreign travel and the accompanying media exposure. In his position as foreign minister, Abe is better positioned, and his most recent tours include a visit to Kuala Lumpur to rub shoulders with his ASEAN counterparts, followed by a trip to the Middle East. Although no longer a cabinet minister, Miyazawa is also hitting the road, with a well-advertised trip to the United States for talks with American government and business leaders.

While the three "new leaders" are looking over each other's shoulders, there is another black-horse contender in the field: Susumu Nikaido, 75-year-old silver-haired vice president of the LDP and the nominal boss of the Tanaka faction, who surprised his political rivals by collecting more than 9 billion yen in a huge fund-raising party last month, replenishing Tanaka faction's war chest. Whatever the result of the power struggle within the LDP, one thing is, however, clear: the pro-business, pro-west party is going to remain in power for the foreseeable future as it has been over the past 30 years.

RESEARCH STARTS ON HIGH-CONVERSION N-REACTOR

OW171317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Japan has started research on a light water reactor that will be able to produce about the same amount of nuclear fuel as it has used, it was revealed Wednesday. The governmental Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute said it hopes to complete research and development on the reactor by about 1995 so that it can be put to practical use by about 2000. The new reactor is called a high-conversion light water reactor (HCLWR).

According to the institute, there has been such a great delay in the development of a fast breeder reactor that the chances of it being put to use in the near future are slim. Kansai Electric Power Co., which is Japan's main user of the pressurized water reactor (PWR), on which research is being based, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., builder of the PWR, are showing strong interest in the HCLWR research. The two companies also intend to work to develop their own new reactor -- a high-conversion PWR -- while seeking the cooperation of the institute.

The Science and Technology Agency, recognizing importance of the HCLWR, secured a 40 million yen budget for the project for fiscal 1985 and intends to seek a 370 million appropriation for fiscal 1986. The institute said that the HCLWR increases the density of fuel-rod placement in light water reactors, now in wide use in Japan, in order to reduce the amount of water running between fuel rods, and cuts the ratio of neutrons -- jumping out in nuclear fission -- absorbed by water so that uranium 238, which is nonfissionable, will absorb much more neutrons and thus be converted into plutonium 239, which is quite fissile. The speed of neutrons in the projected reactor will be much greater than that of a common light water reactor, researchers said.

PHILIPPINE PREMIER SEEKS AID, TARIFF CUTS

OW170913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Philippines Premier Cesar Virata called on Japan Wednesday to extend more than 42.5 billion yen in credits and reduce tariffs on bananas and other products. Virata, now on a six-day visit to Japan, made the request in a meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, a ministry official said. The prime minister will attend a World Bank-sponsored meeting on financial assistance to his country in Tokyo Thursday and Friday.

The ministry official said Virata requested a new package of yen credits for fiscal 1984 totaling more than the fiscal 1983 loan of 42.5 billion yen. The fiscal 1983 aid package included 35.2 billion yen in commodity loans. Virata, who is concurrently serving as Finance Minister, argued that the Philippines need new Japanese financial assistance because its economic stability is still at a low level and industrial revitalization is essential.

Yanagiya told Virata that the Japanese Government is studying the Philippine request by taking into consideration the findings of two recent missions to the Philippines by the government in May and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the ministry official said. A Japanese decision on the aid request from Manila will be made in the near future, a ministry source said without elaboration.

An OECF official in Manila said earlier this year the Philippine Government wants to utilize at least half of the new Japanese loan to finance commodity imports. The Foreign Ministry official said Virata also requested a further reduction of Japanese tariffs on bananas and other products.

Last month, Japan announced a tariff reduction program which would lower tariffs on fresh bananas from 17.5 percent to 12.5 percent in the April-September period and from 35 percent to 25 percent in the October-March period.

FINANCE MINISTRY TO CURB GROWTH OF ODA BUDGET

OW160925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 16 KYODO -- In a stepped-up retrenchment effort, the Finance Ministry intends to curb the growth of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to around 6-7 percent under the fiscal 1986 budget compared with a 10 percent increase the previous year, ministry sources said Tuesday. But the move is expected to encounter stiff objections. Other government departments, including the Foreign Ministry, want at least the same level of growth as in fiscal 1985 -- ending next March -- because fiscal 1986 is the first year of a planned third medium-term plan to increase ODA, government sources said.

The two ministries plus the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Economic Planning Agency agreed at a meeting of their chiefs in April to start the third plan following the current one, which calls for doubling of ODA in the five years to the end of fiscal 1985. But the Finance Ministry believes it cannot allow ODA to rise too sharply in view of its avowed policy of holding down the swollen budget deficit through across-the-board spending cuts except for a few programs, including defense as well as ODA, ministry sources said. Japan increased the ODA budget by 8.9 percent in fiscal 1983, 9.7 percent in fiscal 1984 and 10 percent in fiscal 1985, outpacing France as the second-largest overseas aid donor after the United States.

Considering Japan's image as a peace-oriented nation, the Finance Ministry will not permit defense spending to grow faster than ODA, the source said. The ministry wants to restrict the growth of defense spending to 5 percent or less in fiscal 1986 while allowing ODA a slightly larger increase, they added. But the Foreign Ministry claims Japan lags behind most other industrial countries in terms of the ratio of ODA to gross national product (GNP). It is 0.35 percent for Japan against the average of 0.36 percent for the 17 members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), according to official figures.

To help ease foreign criticism of Japan's huge trade surpluses, the Foreign Ministry thinks that a double-digit increase in ODA is essential, the sources said. The ODA issue is expected to be one of the focal points of budget negotiations in the months ahead, together with defense spending.

NAKASONE CONFERS WITH ITALIAN LEADERS, POPE

For coverage of the visit to Italy and the Vatican City by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, including his talks with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and with Pope John Paul II, see the Italy and Vatican City section of the 17 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NODONG SINMUN ON REVOLUTIONARY WORLD OUTLOOK

SK170350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 12 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 13 July special article: "Solidly Establishing a Revolutionary World Outlook Is a Basic Demand To Be Endlessly Loyal to the Party and the Leader"]

[Text] The genuine life and reward of revolutionaries lie on the road of revolution. The honor of communist revolutionaries shines not because they merely exist, but because they struggle to uphold the party's cause.

Our people are demonstrating the honor of being a people who carry out the revolution and wage struggle. Our people's traditional revolutionary spirit of pioneering the future road of the revolution and constantly attaining victory through struggle is being fully displayed through today's struggle for socialist economic construction. This is a manifestation of the high revolutionary spirit and party-mindedness on the basis of a revolutionary world outlook.

To continuously maintain a high revolutionary spirit and endlessly fight for the party and the working class with loyalty, our functionaries and workers would solidly establish a revolutionary world outlook in conformity with the demands of developing reality. A revolutionary world outlook represents the basic credentials of being revolutionaries. Incessantly consolidating world outlook is the most important work which revolutionaries should carry out without a moment's interruption.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Whoever may carry out the revolution should not stop the struggle to thoroughly establish a revolutionary world outlook until the end of his life. There is no end in the struggle to establish a revolutionary world outlook. Man is refined, and consolidates a revolutionary world outlook in the course of revolutionary struggle. Revolutionaries should carry out the revolution until their deaths and continuously discipline themselves throughout their lives. This is the path of the life of revolutionaries.

A revolution is a continuation of struggle and advance. It begins and ends with struggle. As a revolutionary struggle achieves victory and develops, the objective circumstances and duties of the revolution change. Revolutionaries should firmly prepare themselves to meet the demands of the new circumstances and duties and keep the stand of being revolutionaries and their faith under any circumstances.

The work of consolidating a revolutionary world outlook is a course of revolutionization in which the ideological and spiritual traits of man are comprehensively consummated. For this reason, this work cannot be completed only through indoctrination or practical struggle held on a few occasions.

Those who have turned out on the road of revolution should steadily discipline and train themselves to reach a high spiritual world of genuine revolutionaries. Herein lies a reward of revolutionaries and a means for making their political life shine.

Life shows that if man fails to make staunch efforts to establish a revolutionary world outlook, he cannot smoothly perform the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party and defend the honor of being a revolutionary. There does not separately exist, from the beginning, those who abandon, shake, and lag behind on the road of revolutionary struggle. Those who do not consciously make efforts to consolidate a revolutionary world outlook are to all out of the ranks of the revolution.

A revolutionary world outlook is a basic foundation which enables revolutionaries to display an invincible fighting spirit, strong will, and energetic volition for work and revolutionary zeal on the road of arduous struggle. Whether one becomes a permanent companion who unyieldingly advances along the tens of thousand-ri road of the revolution, following the party, or a temporary companion who abandons the revolution halfway depends on how the work of increasing a revolutionary spirit and solidly consolidating world outlook is carried out.

Firmly cementing a revolutionary world outlook is necessary for everyone, but is a more important matter to functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution. Functionaries are placed at a very important post in strengthening the party and the ranks of the revolution and advancing the revolution and construction. For this reason, functionaries should take a more firm stand and view toward the revolution and have the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness in the struggle to implement the party's policy.

The life of our functionaries should become a life of struggle in which they devote everything to the revolution while upholding the leadership of the party and the leader and a life of discipline in which they firmly establish and consolidate a revolutionary world outlook. A revolutionary world outlook, which our functionaries and workers should possess, is a firm stand and viewpoint of trying to consummate the party's cause -- the chuche revolutionary cause -- upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Whatever obstacles may lie in the way of the revolution, we should certainly reunify the fatherland and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

Today, the revolution assumes a protracted and grim nature both nationwide and worldwide. The road of our revolution along which we reunify the divided fatherland and perfect the socialist and communist cause is long and rugged. For this reason, we should possess a noble revolutionary spirit and staunch resolve to endlessly implement the revolution, bravely crossing the river of gunfire and passing through a muddy road.

It is, of course, not true that a demand for cherishing this revolutionary spirit is being raised for the first time today. A demand for possessing resolve and spirit to smash the national and class enemies, build a new society, and consolidate and develop the socialist system, which has won victory, was importantly raised at the developmental stages of the revolution in the past.

In the midst of the country's strained and complicated situation, our people are waging a powerful struggle, adhering to national reunification and a complete victory in socialism as the two great tasks. Today we are assigned very difficult and grand tasks. To carry them out, we should maintain a high revolutionary spirit and brilliantly inherit the revolutionary spirit of the past.

Only when we continue to tenaciously fight with such invincible fighting spirit and mettle as displayed during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and with such passion and vigor as demonstrated during the period of postwar rehabilitation can we defend the socialist cause, which we won with blood, and consummate the Korean revolution.

The resolve, determination, and ethos of our functionaries and workers, who are struggling to put an end to the division of the country, to realize the cause of national reunification, and to build socialism and communism in Korea, can never become otherwise.

The strong revolutionary spirit of trying to consummate the chuche cause by breaking through ordeals and difficulties without fail, though more grave than those of the past, is a revolutionary spirit and world outlook which we should deeply cherish today, tomorrow, and forever. Above all, what is important for our functionaries and workers in solidly consolidating a revolutionary world outlook is increasing a strong will of breaking through all ordeals and difficulties with their own strength while cherishing the invincible fighting spirit and faith in certain victory.

The solidity of a revolutionary world outlook lies in the invincibility of will. Even if it is broken, the will of revolutionaries is unbending. It is easy for everyone to say that he will be loyal to the revolution. However, it is not easy to eternally keep a pledge which was once taken in the revolutionary road of pent-up ordeals. Revolutionaries should not break a pledge, which they once took, discard a purpose, which they once chose, and move away from the revolutionary road upon which they once embarked. To this end, they should possess an invincible will.

Revolution is by no means like an even road which is traversed smoothly. The road ahead of the revolution may encounter rugged and steep mountains and valleys and deep rivers. This is also the case in class struggle and in the struggle for economic construction.

Revolutionaries can by no means escape such difficulties and trials, nor can they idly sit by, waiting for these difficulties and trials to be resolved automatically. In the face of difficulties, if revolutionaries stand back one step today, they are destined to stand back two or three steps tomorrow and finally will abandon the revolution itself.

Therefore, revolutionaries should boldly break through all difficulties with an iron-willed and indomitable spirit and thus should constantly open new aspects in the revolution. Herein lies precisely the dignity and honor of revolutionaries. There is no revolutionary duty that those revolutionaries with firm faith and an iron-willed spirit cannot perform. Likewise, there are no difficulties that those revolutionaries with firm faith and iron-willed spirit cannot surmount.

Those revolutionaries who do not take a pessimistic attitude even in prisons or on scaffolds and who firmly struggle to the end even amid all sorts of difficulties and trials have nothing to be frightened about and will only have brilliant heroic exploits on the road ahead of them. On the contrary, those whose determination to carry out the revolution is not firm and whose will is weak are apt to shake not only in the struggle against class enemies, but also in the struggle for economic construction to remodel nature.

The will of revolutionaries is the driving force which makes it possible for revolutionaries not only to rise up by their own strength, regardless of the difficult situation they may face, but also to create anything at the call of the revolution. We cannot carry out to the end the revolution pioneering our destiny if we rely upon the strength of others. In carrying out the revolution, we should not expect favorable conditions under which we can easily cross a river or traverse a road.

The will to complete the Korean revolution by the Korean people's own strength should also continue in the future, like in the past, as our firm faith. The people's faith and indomitable fighting spirit are displayed not only in a severe, decisive battle, but also in their routine, practical activities to implement the party's line and policy under normal circumstances. Those who fail to boldly push ahead with work under today's circumstances -- which is not an adverse situation -- cannot be called revolutionaries with revolutionary traits.

The protagonist of the art film "One's First Trip" aggressively and energetically pushed ahead with work with an aggressive spirit and indomitable fighting spirit even during the peaceful period of building the new fatherland like the anti-Japanese revolutionaries who gallantly broke through the road of anti-Japanese bloody battles. Thus he brilliantly implemented many difficult policies.

If and when our functionaries continue to struggle with such a strong and indomitable will and the revolutionary spirit of fortitude and self-reliance, the grand program of socialist economic construction in the eighties will be expedited.

An important problem that our functionaries and working people have faced in firmly establishing their revolutionary outlook on the world is to arm themselves with the lofty and firm political and ideological determination to carry out the revolution to the end by struggling for the party, the working class, and the people, devoting their all.

The course on which the revolutionary outlook on the world is established and deepened is precisely the course on which the firm will and determined devotion for the revolution are constantly enhanced. The level of ideological preparedness of all people who participate in the revolutionary struggle is by no means the same. When revolutionaries are true to their revolutionary principles to the end under all difficult circumstances, this is because their revolutionary determination is firm. Only those who have lofty and firm determination and will can brilliantly implement the party line and policy and devote themselves to the revolution in a genuine manner.

Devoting all for the party, the working class, and the people, while treasuring the revolution more precious than life, is the important ideological and spiritual trait of genuine revolutionaries. Those revolutionaries possessing such revolutionary traits do not want personal honor, reward, or fame but want to devote their lives to the struggle, to the victory of the revolution, and to the prosperity of the country and the nation. They want to seek the value of their lives and their happiness precisely from this. They are filled with the firm determination to carry out the revolution to the end under any difficult circumstances.

The revolution is a voluntary task. Accordingly, the honor of revolutionaries is glorified only in their devoted struggle based on their lofty awareness. Those who voluntarily embark on the road of the revolution and try to work harder for the party, the fatherland, and the people are precisely genuine revolutionaries.

Revolutionaries have their own fields of work and assignments. Accordingly, the will and determination of revolutionaries should be directed only toward the implementation of the duties assigned by the party and the people.

Our functionaries' revolutionary duties are to thoroughly carry out the party line and policy, to strengthen the might of the country, and to improve the people's livelihood. The devotion of our functionaries should find expression precisely in implementing the party's line and policy.

Those who have a higher awareness in devoting themselves to the revolution and in serving the people struggle, devoting their all, more properly and more rapidly carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks, even though they are small ones, while believing that such revolutionary tasks will be of great significance in achieving the country's prosperity and in improving the people's life.

People can accomplish everything if they push ahead with firm determination.

As shown in the struggle of the 10 party members in Nagwon, those revolutionaries whose will and determination are strong and firm can create any miracles under all circumstances and do away with all forms of conservatism and mysticism.

As the revolution advances forward and its condition becomes favorable, the will and determination of those who are carrying out the revolution should become firmer and stronger. This is the principled problem which will determine the success of the revolution.

The honor of our people who have strong revolutionary spirit finds expression in the course in which they continue their aggressive and militant struggle for the greater victory of the revolution without experiencing indolence and weariness even after the revolution has entered a higher stage and the people's life has improved.

Firmly establishing the revolutionary outlook on the world among our functionaries and working people is a rewarding task to foster them into genuine revolutionaries who will faithfully uphold the party's cause while entrusting their destinies to the party.

Loyalty to the party is the first life of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries. Because of our glorious party, our revolution has been ever-victorious, its future is brilliant and promising, and the honor and dignity of our fatherland and nation are brilliantly shining boundlessly. Therefore, our people should enhance their will and determination to devote their lives to the party and to complete to the end the Korean revolution under the guidance of the party center. This is a basic question in establishing our people's correct attitude toward the revolution.

Having the thorough and resolute attitude and determination to share the destiny with the party eternally, to resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader under any difficult circumstance, and to struggle for the implementation of the party's ideology, theory, and policy, going through fire and water, is precisely the most fundamental thing for our functionaries and working people in firmly establishing their revolutionary world outlook.

At present, the goal, which our functionaries and working people should attain in processing a revolutionary view of the world, is to reach a high-stage spiritual world which the young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, possessed. In other words, it means becoming Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

The young communists were the genuine indomitable warriors who reached the noblest stage both in terms of their position and attitude of upholding and holding in high esteem the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and in terms of their resoluteness and devotedness toward revolution. Their ethos and exploits serve as excellent examples which the communist revolutionaries should emulate forever in the future, as well as today. Our party has the deep intention of helping stage the work of emulating the young communists, including Cha Kwang-su and Kim Hyok.

Upholding the party's intention, all of us should prepare ourselves to be the indomitable revolutionaries and the party's genuine warrior in the 1980's who will maintain the revolutionary world outlook at the height which the young communists possessed in the 1920's, and who will realize the party's intention not in words but in deed.

It is a very lofty demand to personify the young communists' revolutionary world outlook at the level of the 1980's. Today none of our functionaries and working people can boast proudly that he possesses the view of the world as demanded by revolutionary practice.

Everyone should always make pertinacious efforts to more firmly consolidate his revolutionary world outlook, keeping in his heart the fact that his level trails behind the level of the demands of the times and the development of the revolution. In particular, it is necessary for the functionaries and working people, who have not experienced the rigorous hardship of the revolution, to double their efforts to consolidate their revolutionary world outlook. It is necessary to consciously and actively jump into the practical struggle in order to firmly consolidate the revolutionary world outlook.

A view of the world is not simple knowledge, but a conviction and determination. Thus, there is no more excellent ground than revolutionary struggle in overcoming the hardships and difficulties in establishing and consolidating the revolutionary world outlook.

The reward of a revolutionary lies in struggle; and the revolutionary grows up in struggle. A day which one spends absorbed in practice by oneself is more important, beyond comparison, than 10 or 100 days which one idles away. A revolutionary world outlook which has not been consolidated in seething revolutionary practice is virtually like a house built on sand.

The nature-law-governed nature of the communists' establishment, consolidation, and development of the view of the world lies in increasing the party spirit and revolutionary spirit through practical struggle, not in words. As far as our functionaries and working people are concerned, the timing and the opportunity for tempering do not exist separately. The process of daily practical struggle to accomplish the party's lines and policies serves as the process of revolutionary tempering.

When the functionaries and working people struggle pertinaciously with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality to carry out the party's policies, their will will be further tempered and their revolutionary spirit will further increase.

All functionaries and working people should smoothly fulfill the revolutionary duties assigned to them and doggedly struggle to achieve new upsurges in socialist construction from the standpoint of the commanding members and the producers respectively, thereby becoming the creators of exploits and further tempering themselves in a revolutionary fashion.

Deeply mingling with the masses is an important demand for the functionaries in firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook. The masses are in direct charge of revolution and construction and are the teachers of the functionaries. When they mingle with the masses, the functionaries can gain strength and courage, discover correct, relevant methods, and cultivate their revolutionary will.

Since a revolution without the popular masses cannot exist, in the same manner no one can maintain a firm revolutionary world outlook without mingling with the masses.

Since he embarked on the road of revolution in the early days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the revolution, depending upon the strength of the masses, while always mingling with the popular masses. Our functionaries should surely emulate and thoroughly embody the great leadership ethos of the respected and beloved leader, who overcame difficulties in the revolution with conviction, courage, firm determination, and mingling with the working class, peasants, and soldiers.

Only when one mingles with the masses can one have the determination to carry out revolution, possess a surging fighting spirit and enthusiasm, and learn many new things.

All acts lacking in revolutionary enthusiasm, of being unable to boldly push ahead relevant work, and of shaking even in the face of the slight difficulties are importantly linked with acts of not trusting in the strength of the masses and of not increasing in revolutionary spirit while working with the workers and peasants.

Our functionaries should keep in their hearts the fact that when they are separated from the masses, they imperceptibly become dull-headed and only think of living a comfortable life. They should always live among the producing masses and become fighters and organizers in realizing the party's goals, standing at the forefront of the masses.

Our functionaries and working people are revolutionaries with the noble mission to consummate the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea and build a communist paradise on the reunified fatherland, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader. As long as we are faced with a weighty historic duty and the revolution continues, we can never neglect the work of consolidating our revolutionary world outlook. The rock-firm immutable conviction of the WPK members and people is to try to doggedly struggle with an indomitable revolutionary spirit until the **revolution** is consummated, while possessing the chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook.

SUPPRESSION OF SOUTH STUDENTS, WORKERS ASSAILED

SK171440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 14 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUM 15 July commentary: "Contemptible Suppressive Tactic"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppressive schemes to obliterate the movement by the youths and students and the labor movement have been assuming a more vicious and contemptible aspect. According to a news report, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has offered reward money of 500,000 to 1 million won for each of the students and workers who have been on the wanted list in connection with the so-called campus incidents and labor-management disputes. At the same time, the ring is also advertising that it will give the benefits of special promotions and commendations to the policemen who arrest the people in question.

The targets of arrest, whom the puppets have put on the wanted list and for whom they have even offered reward money, number as many as 27 people, including the chairmen of the general student associations of Korea University, Yonsei University, and Songgyungwan University, and the chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Seoul National University, and the trade union activists and workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company and the Karibong Electronics Company.

At the moment, under the command and manipulation of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, rackets are constantly being kicked up in South Korea -- rackets such as the raids on the colleges and companies, the searches of inns and houses, and the check-ups on streets and alleys. The act of kicking up the racket of arrests by offering even reward money for patriots is a wicked suppressive tactic that was used rampantly in the days of the Japanese imperialists' rule, and a suppressive method that the previous South Korean dictator accepted and followed.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has accepted the suppressive tactic of the Japanese imperialist occupiers and the previous dictators and repeated it more openly and on a larger scale in South Korea, thereby revealing once again to the world its nature as a group of vicious military hooligans and Yusin fascist remnants, who have learned only knife-wielding under the thumb of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The youths, students, and workers who the ring is trying to arrest by offering even reward money can never be criminals. They demanded an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju massacre, which left behind indelible resentments in the national history; an open apology by the United States; the democratization of campuses, the freedom of trade union activities; and the abolition of fascist rule. This is just, and is their basic human right, with which no one can find fault.

The criminals are the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, far from complying with their just demands, has made South Korea a chaotic scene of fascism. This notwithstanding, while playing the game of offering reward money, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is branding them as leftist. This is an excuse aimed at justifying the ring's ignorant and uncouth acts of fascist holliganism.

Because outside forces are infringing upon national dignity in South Korea, the youths, students, and workers rejected aggression by outside forces; because fascism is suffocating democracy, they called for the abolition of fascist rule. Is there any room here to talk about leftism and rightism?

While the youths, students, and workers are struggling, calling for expelling the outside forces, liquidating fascism, and living a dignified and free life, the so-called rulers in South Korea are wielding guns and bayonets, regarding their acts as crimes. Those men are a group of traitors who have turned their back on national dignity and conscience, and human reason.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to obliterate the movement by the youths and students and the labor movement and avert the crisis in its rule by scattering a small amount of money stained with blood. However, this is a wild dream.

The South Korean youths and students are raising a new hot wind of struggle, upholding the slogan calling for the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan in protest against the puppet clique that makes suppression a habit while submerging South Korea under martial law. The puppets' maniacal suppression foreshadows the end of the fascist regime.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON JAPAN-S. KOREA MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK180937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA July 14 in a commentary headlined "Strengthening Military Alliance" lashed at the military tieup between Japan and the South Korean puppets. Pointing to scheduled mutual "visits" of warships between Japan and South Korea, the daily says:

It is symbolic that Yokosuka, a major base in Japanese territory of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, was selected for a ceremony to "swear to be brothers". In fact, Washington is playing the role of chief architectural engineer in the military tieup between Tokyo and Seoul. This tieup will show complete contours of a strategic military bloc of the United States, Japan and South Korea in the Far East under the plan of the U.S. Defence Department.

Noting that the line of forming a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is over 30 years old, the paper goes on: Decisions adopted by Japan and South Korea recently not only prove that the military ties between Japan and South Korea are being consolidated but also constitute another step forward on the road of knocking into shape a "NATO of the Far East" dreamt of and desired by U.S. strategists. The beginning of mutual "visits" of Japanese and South Korean warships will turn a new page in the policy of Tokyo.

The progress of war preparations and a series of "defence" commitments made by Tokyo in recent years and the scheduled appearance of Japanese destroyers at South Korean ports are a name card bearing witness to the fact that Japan is taking a new line from the "defence" policy and a symbolic gesture, the paper notes, and says: This is a sort of declaration that Japan will more actively participate with her military strength in the problems in this region.

ANNIVERSARY OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION OBSERVED

Kim Il-Song Greet's Ortega

SK180907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings Thursday to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The message says:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, extend warm congratulations to you, and through you, to the Government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua on the 6th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Since the triumph of the revolution, the Nicaraguan people, firmly rallied behind the Sandinist National Liberation Front and your government, have waged a vigorous struggle to repulse the continued heinous subversive activities and sabotage of the enemy within and without, defend the motherland and the gains of revolution and achieve the country's independent development.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly oppose the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention and economic blockade against Nicaragua ever intensified nowadays and express full support and firm solidarity for the Nicaraguan Government and people in their valiant struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and peace in Central America.

I believe that the Nicaraguan people under your energetic guidance will courageously break through all difficulties in their way of advance and win final victory in their struggle to build a new Nicaragua free from exploitation and oppression.

The militant relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Nicaragua will further develop in depth through their common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Pyongyang Meeting Held

SK170437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held yesterday in Pyongyang to mark the 6th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua.

In his speech Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Latin American and Caribbean Region Friendship Association, said that the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua was a historic event which put a period to the pro-American dictatorial regime which had exploited and oppressed her people for many years.

Today the Nicaraguan people are courageously hewing out a new path to firmly defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve national prosperity against the repeated threats of armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists and their economic blockade and subversive moves, he noted, and continued:

The United States must stop at once the aggressive manoeuvres against Nicaragua and the interference in the internal affairs of the countries in this region and immediately withdraw all its military personnel and lethal weapons from the Central American region as demanded by the peaceloving people. As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the Nicaraguan people and make positive efforts to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them.

Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador to Korea, spoke next. He pointed out:

The Nicaraguan people express admiration for the steps taken by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, we actively support the new proposal for adopting a joint declaration of non-aggression between North and South through talks between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean National Assebmly.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Nicaraguan and Korean peoples, the ambassador said that the bonds of friendship would grow stronger and develop on the basis of the unanimous desires of the two peoples. The meeting adopted a letter to the Nicaraguan president.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS CUBAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK180035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0018 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on July 17 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among Peoples headed by its first vice-chairman, Mario Rodriguez Martinez.

Present there were Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With Cuba, and Gilda Lopez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

SK171115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 17 received the delegation of the French Communist Party [FCP], headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the FCP, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented to Comrade Kim Il-song a gift in the name of Comrade George Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, and of the FCP Central Committee. Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KAESONG RALLY CELEBRATES POLISH ANNIVERSARY

SK170435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Kaesong textile mill on July 16 on the 41st anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

Invited to the meeting were Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials and Marian Koper, Polish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Attending the meeting together with employees of the mill were Yi Pyong-yong, secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chon Ki-hyon, vice-chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and other officials concerned. Speeches were made at the meeting.

IOC SECOND VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK161647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- Ashwini Kumar, second vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on July 16 by air. The guest was met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

WPK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDIA, BANGLADESH

SK171537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (CKNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Pong-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left here today by plane for a visit to India and Bangladesh.

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE ON SARDINE FISHING

SK130823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song advanced the task to make a good catch of sardine at the consultative meeting of the Standing Committee of the Administration Council and officials engaged in fisheries in the East Sea held in Chongjin on June 27, 1985. He gave instructions to build a greater number of modern fishing boats of different types and increase the production of fishing tackle for a bigger catch of sardine and process and dispose of the caught fish in time.

In their drive to carry into effect his instructions, the East Sea fishermen are making a bigger haul of sardine than ever before. Its catch entering this year is 80 percent above that in the same fishing period of last year. The record catch was reported on July 8, which was 50 percent above the daily average of the month.

Sardine is processed well at fishery stations. Those in Kangwon Province, the biggest sardine haulers, have boosted the amount of processing more than 50 percent up on the figure of last year's like period. A drive to increase the production of fishing boats and fishing tackle is on at the shipyards and fishery enterprises. While making good hauls of sardine which has come in larger shoals than in any other year, the fishery stations are taking measures to catch it in larger quantities in future.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATES NORTH-SOUTH CONTACT DELEGATES

SK180336 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong announced the list of our side's five delegates to a preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks on 23 July at Panmunjom.

Our side's delegates to the contact are: DJP Assemblyman Kwon Chong-tal, senior delegate; DJP Assemblyman Chong Si-chae; Assemblymen Sin Sun-pom and Pak Kwan-yong from the New Korea Democratic Party; and KNP Assemblyman Kang Kyong-sik.

SOVIET 1ST VICE PREMIER ALIYEV MAY VISIT N. KOREA

SK180042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP) -- Soviet First Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev is likely to visit North Korea in August instead of former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, a diplomatic source here said Wednesday.

Earlier, reports from Moscow said the then Foreign Minister and First Vice Premier Gromyko planned to visit Pyongyang to give official Soviet approval to power succession from north Korean leader Kim Il-song to his son, Kim Chong-il. However, now that Gromyko was promoted to the presidency of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, July 2, Aliyev is expected to lead a delegation to Pyongyang, the source said.

The source predicted that Aliyev would also invite Kim Chong-il to visit Moscow.

BEIJING SAID PREPARING FOR SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK180053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- A high-ranking Chinese sports official Wednesday said that China has already begun preparations for the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games on the presupposition that China will attend the Seoul event, the Japanese KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, told a visiting Japanese baseball coach that China is well on its way in preparations for the Seoul Games, the news report from Beijing said. Li was quoted as saying that it would be more difficult for China to produce better results in the Seoul Games than in the Los Angeles Games since the former will be attended by the Soviet Union and other East European sports powerhouses.

"China has yet to decide finally on whether it will participate in the Games," Li said, adding that the chance for China to compete in what is expected to be the largest sports event in history depends on Seoul-Pyongyang relations. Li, however, said the ongoing inter-Korean dialogues are improving the Korean situation, indicating that there is no concrete obstacle on China's way to Seoul, the press report said.

Li's remarks, a sharp departure from the prudent attitude Beijing has maintained on the issue, could be interpreted as a sign that Beijing government has decided to participate in the Seoul event and has begun to let this be known to other countries, the report said.

TRADE OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST U.S. MOVE ON IMPORTS

SK181015 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP) -- The current effort by U.S. congressmen to impose a 25 percent surcharge on imports from four of the United States' major trading partners violates the basic spirit of free trade to which the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is dedicated, a South Korean Ministry of Trade and Industry official said Thursday.

Democratic congressmen are drafting legislation that would impose a 25 percent surcharge on imports from Japan, Brazil, Taiwan, and Korea, according to press reports Wednesday from Washington. The surcharge is apparently a response to barriers against U.S. exports by those countries and to the large surpluses they have accumulated in their trade with the United States.

If the surcharge is enforced, it will probably prompt the four nations to take similar actions against U.S. imports, creating the likelihood of a global trade war, the official predicted. The official also said that the U.S. congressional move could be viewed as a signal to the four nations to open their domestic markets to U.S. exports. The United States could hardly implement the surcharge without discarding its free trade policy, the official said. The Korean Government is trying to gain a thorough understanding of the proposed measure through its embassy in Washington, he added.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK180046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul pp 1, 2

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong stressed yesterday the current political issue revolving around the Constitutional revision should be handled with prudence in view of the nation's constitutional history marked by frequent revisions. Yi said the Constitution has been repeatedly rewritten for reasons generated by political greed and ambitions of certain individuals.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the 37th Constitution Day at the Sejong Cultural Center, Yi expressed his concern that such revisions might do harm to the authority and dignity of the nation's basic law. The speaker noted that with the progress of the inter-Korea dialogue, the South-North parliamentarians' conference has now entered a new phase with the first preliminary talks scheduled for Tuesday. The South proposed the preparatory meeting to discuss ways of enacting a constitution for a unified Korea based on the orthodox national history, he said.

Meanwhile, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung emphasized that any proposed changes in the Constitution should be implemented on a long-term perspective and only after thorough consultations. "Discussions on a revision to the mother law on a short-term perspective and in a radical way should be avoided as much as possible," he said in a Constitution Day speech. He was commenting on current political disputes over the wisdom of whether or not to amend the Constitution.

The chief justice also emphasized that it is necessary for all citizens, including those in power, to abide by the nation's laws for an effective implementation of a free democratic system. The development of a constitutional system can be assured only when the people abide by the nation's laws as a priority task. He added that the Constitution should be preserved and democracy must be developed to avoid political turmoil and deter the emergence of a dictatorial system.

56 MEMBERS OF 'SAMMIN STRUGGLE COMMITTEE' ARRESTED

SK180237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korean prosecutors Thursday arrested 56 key members of the so-called "Sammin Struggle Committee," which the prosecutors said a pro-communist nationwide student-run organization. Prosecutors also booked seven students and put 23 others, including Ho In-hoe, the committee's national chairman, on the wanted list, the Supreme Prosecutor's Office announced Thursday.

The committee's membership includes students at major universities throughout Korea. It plays the role of a task force for the National Federation of Students, the prosecutors said.

Thirteen students, including Kim Tae-yong, chairman of Seoul National University's Sammin Struggle Committee, were accused of violating the National Security Law. Other members were charged with violating of the laws governing assembly, instigating demonstrations and inciting violence. Under Korean law, violators of the National Security Law can be sentenced to the death penalty.

Announcing the results of its investigation of the committee, Choe Sang-yop, director of the Public Security Department at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, said that the committee's ideology is identical to that of the North Korean Government. The committee advocates the use of revolutionary tactics and strategies practiced by Pyongyang in its struggle against South Korea, he added.

Since the prosecution began probing the committee on June 13 it has thoroughly investigated 86 students, Choe said. The investigation was prompted by the recent outbreak of student demonstrations on and off campus. The demonstrations have flared up with greater frequency since the government granted universities a certain amount of autonomy in March of last year. The autonomous measures included the withdrawal of police from campuses and the restoration of student councils.

"The investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee showed that the ideology of its key members was beyond the level of anti-government and that the students were occupied with radical leftist ideology, which denies the existence of a free democratic system," he said.

Among the arrested students were eight from Seoul National, 10 from Korea, six from Yonsei, nine from Sunggyungwan, five from Tongguk and three from Chonnam Universities; two each from Sogang, Kyonghui and Toksong Women's Universities; and two from Hanguk University of Foreign Studies. As evidence, the prosecution confiscated 108 leftist publications and 28 anti-government leaflets and pamphlets.

NKDP Issues Statement

SK180558 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On 18 July, Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], issued a statement on the government's disclosure of its interim report in connection with the Sammin Struggle Committee, saying: "It is impossible to indiscriminately apply the National Security Law to students who have demanded democratization out of concern over the future of the country just because their methods are deemed to be radical."

"Our party urges the government and the ruling party to deeply reflect on the reality in which those who have violated the National Security Law are being respected and acclaimed rather than being condemned by the citizens. We expect the judiciary branch to pass a just judgment."

The statement also noted: "Our party makes it clear that it will take necessary measures, including the assigning of lawyers, for all democratic forces in solidarity with those forces."

DJP Comments on Investigation

SK180414 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] (Kim Chong-chin), deputy spokesman for the DJP, today issued a statement on the disclosure of the results of investigation into the so-called Sammin Struggle Committee, saying: We, along with all citizens, cannot suppress our astonishment at the disclosure of the prosecutor's office's investigation which states that it is worried that the Sammin Struggle Committee will contaminate the campuses with radical leftist ideologies and degenerate into an antistate organization.

Deputy spokesman (Kim Chong-chin) said: At a time when South-North dialogue is proceeding, we hope this investigation will serve as momentum for putting the ax to the root of dangerous ideologies and radical acts by some radical students -- ideologies and acts that pose a serious threat to the existence and development of the state.

We also vow to stand at the forefront and help invariably push ahead with the policy for campus autonomy in the future in accordance with its original ideal and goal, and to help create and take root a new and serious academic atmosphere of protecting the majority of innocent students with this investigation as momentum.

DJP WELCOMES REPLACEMENT OF JUSTICE MINISTER

SK180205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party interprets Tuesday's sudden replacement of the justice minister as a manifestation of the government's determination to deal firmly with social disturbances.

A ranking party official said yesterday, "In order to realize social justice, we should establish an atmosphere under which even cabinet ministers assume responsibility when things under their administration go wrong." No privileges should be given to any class of society, he added.

Meanwhile, party officials are talking about whether or not new justice minister, Kim Song-ki, will serve concurrently as lawmaker. Kim was elected to the National Assembly last February on the DJP's proportional representation ticket.

Also being discussed is the case of Rep. Mun Hi-kap, who was appointed vice economic planning minister last week.

On the possible succession of their assemblymanship, No Tae-u, party chairman, said yesterday that "they shall retain both the government and the Assembly posts for the time being."

There are now five cabinet ministers and six vice ministers, including Kim and Mun, who concurrently hold Assembly posts.

EDITORIAL DEPLORES INTENSIFYING CAMPUS UNREST

SK180059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Report on Campus Unrest"]

[Text] It is alarming to learn that campus disturbances have been increasing and are becoming more violent and politically tainted since the campus autonomy system was introduced in March last year, a picture painted by a government white paper on school unrest.

The white paper released by the Education Ministry shows that a total of 3,877 on-campus rallies, demonstrations and other disturbances took place at 87 colleges and universities since the inception of the campus autonomy system. The number of students who participated in the disturbances was figured to total 985,633.

It is notable that about half of the student disturbances took place during the first semester of this year, registering an increase twice those held in the corresponding semester of last year.

What we should be worried about are not only the sizable increase in number but rather the escalation in intensity and the spread of off-campus disturbances to the streets, worksites and even rural communities. The report pointed out that this year alone four police vehicles and two private houses were burnt down, in addition to the 29 police boxes gutted, while 11 government offices were attacked by stone-hurling students.

Those injured in violent clashes between the student activists and riot police numbered 181 students, 92 faculty members, 4,202 policemen and 12 civilians. The white paper also reported that as much as 4.9 billion won worth of teargas and other chemical shells were used by the riot police, while private property losses incurred by the disturbances exceeded 70 million won. Besides, there were "invisible losses" ranging from loophole in checking criminal cases, due to the division of police manpower to quell students, to adding fuel to social unrest.

Particularly deplorable are the staggering educational authority and the devastated campus atmosphere. In fact, the student disturbances were so violent that some educational authorities confided recently that they alone could not effectively cope with the radical student activism.

Yet, it is needless to say that police and other law-enforcement authorities should be circumspect in making a decision to enter the campus of higher learning institutions, an action that requires the permission of school administrations. The campus autonomy program, however, difficult it may be to achieve, should be ushered ahead with sustained efforts to restore the campus order, safeguarding free and normalized academic pursuits to meet the educational goals.

CORRECTION TO NEW JUSTICE MINISTER'S NAME

The name of the new Justice Minister, published in the article headlined "USIS Occupiers' Trial Postponed Until 29 July" and subheaded "Justice Minister Resigns" which was carried in the 16 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, Page E 2, was misspelled. The correct spelling of the newly appointed justice minister is: Kim Song-ki.

SODNOM SPEAKS AT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

OW090317 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1412 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A session of the MPR Council of Ministers was held here today. It discussed the question of the fulfillment of the MPR national economic and cultural development plan and the state budget for the first half of 1985, as well as that of the resolutions and decisions of the party and government. The leaders of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, and farms delivered addresses on the questions under discussion. D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the tasks of fulfilling planning assignments of 1985 and the seventh 5-Year Plan period.

64TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION OBSERVED

MPA Garrison Holds Meeting

OW110543 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1408 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of representatives of Ulaanbaatar Garrison troops, devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution was held today at the House of MPA Officers. Lieutenant General S. Arbay, MPR deputy minister of defense, delivered a report at the meeting.

The rapporteur stressed that, by its nature and goals, the Mongolian people's revolution was genuinely popular, antifeudal, and anti-imperialist. Through its victory, the people, for the first time in their history, took power into their hands, and established a revolutionary and democratic dictatorship of the working people. The report noted that the military and political alliance, and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, played a decisive role in achieving the victory of the revolution, consolidating and defending its gains, and creating a new life.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

OW121021 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 10 Jul 85

OW121021 Ulaanbaatar 10 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting devoted to the 64th anniversary of the people's revolution was held here today. The hall of the MPR state Academic Opera and Ballet Theater was festively decorated for the occasion. Veterans of revolutionary struggle, leading workers, cultural and scientific figures, and troops of the Mongolian People's Army gathered here. Foreign guests taking part in the festive celebrations were present in the hall.

The meeting's participants greeted with prolonged tumultuous applause J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; D. Sonom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other Mongolian leaders.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, delivered a brief opening speech at the meeting.

He noted that the Mongolian people are marking the anniversary of the people's revolution as a celebration of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and real socialism in the Mongolian land, regarding the revolution as a great force for fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered a report at the meeting, entitled: "The 64th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution."

N. Jagbaral said: One of the decisive conditions for the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution was the Great October Socialist Revolution and the resulting first workers' and peasants' state in the world. The October Revolution and the example of the building of a new life in Soviet Russia in practice proved to the peoples of the world, including Mongolians, that working people can live without exploiters and rule a country successfully without them.

The other decisive condition for the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia was the creation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. It has consistently served and continues to serve the best interests of the Mongolian people, has shown them the truest path of progress, and brought the country in a historically brief period from the Middle Ages to a modern civilized country with an advanced social system.

The party and people legitimately associate their successes and achievements with the expansion and deepening of friendship and cooperation of the MPR with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. The MPR's active participation in the international socialist division of labor within the framework of CEMA significantly promotes the acceleration of the development of our national economy. The results of the Moscow economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries has historic significance in having further deepened and expanded cooperation between fraternal socialist countries. The decisions of this conference reflected the efforts of fraternal countries directed at aligning the level of our country's development with the level of European socialist countries. The recent 40th CEMA session meeting in Warsaw signified an important step toward realizing the decisions of the economic summit meeting, the rapporteur stressed.

This year, all progressive mankind solemnly marks the 40th anniversary of the universally historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. This was a victory of the forces of peace, socialism, and democracy over the forces of imperialism, war, and reaction. The Soviet Union, showing the superiority and invincibility of the socialist social system to the whole world, played a decisive role in this victory. The peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the forces of anti-fascist resistance made their contribution to the victory. The Mongolian People's Republic also did its bit in the struggle against fascism and the cause of eliminating Japanese militarism. The main lesson of World War II is that one must actively struggle for peace and against war before it begins. Therefore, the most important and most topical task of all mankind today is preserving and consolidating peace, which was gained at a high price.

The United States and their allies in Europe and Asia are currently expanding the nuclear arms race and creating the danger of a new world war. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are doing everything possible to reduce the fever pitch of international tension, halt the arms race, prevent it from spreading to space, and gradually and ultimately shift to disarmament.

The MPR Government attaches great significance to the meeting this fall between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the U.S. President. Its positive results will have enduring significance in relaxing the threat of nuclear war and improving the international situation.

The defensive military and political alliance of fraternal countries -- the Warsaw Treaty -- reliably serves the cause of defending socialism and preserving peace in the world. Therefore, the signing of the protocol extending the term of the Warsaw Treaty meets the vital interests of peace and socialism.

The rapporteur further noted that in view of the complicated contemporary situation, our country considers the strengthening of friendship and close cooperation with socialist countries and the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist community countries, which has become a leading factor of the world revolutionary process and in preserving peace and security, to be a matter of primary importance. The MPR consistently supports the struggle for the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against the threat of war and imperialist domination and diktat. We resolutely condemn the encroachments of imperialism and reaction upon the freedom and independence of Cambodia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and other countries. The MPR is developing and will further develop good relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The MPR highly assesses the activities of the United Nations in strengthening peace and is doing everything to make a practical contribution to implementing the goals written into its Charter. At the end of last year, the UN General Assembly adopted on our suggestion a declaration on the rights of peoples to peace. The significance of this document is that all peoples more deeply realize their rights and responsibilities in the cause of preserving peace and resolutely defend it. It is necessary to mobilize universal efforts and utilize all opportunities in the struggle for peace.

The activities of the International Youth Year and the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which opens in a few days in Moscow, are intended to make a contribution to the cause of educating the younger generation of the world in the spirit of peace and to mobilize its energies for the struggle against the threat of war.

In conclusion, N. Jagbaral said that the Mongolian people confidently look towards their future, because of a good base for further accelerating the development of the country with its great natural resources has been created. They have reliable friends in the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries.

A festive concert by Mongolian masters of the arts was held after the solemn meeting. The meeting and concert were relayed by Mongolian radio and television.

Batmonh Attends Reception

OW150109 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 July (MONTSAME) -- A state reception in honour of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution has been hosted tonight by the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPG Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers at the MPR Government House.

Present have been MPR party and state leaders, heads of ministries, departments, public organisations, guests from abroad, heads of diplomatic representations as well as representatives of the public and experts from the fraternal countries working currently in this country.

The reception has been addressed by party General Secretary and President J. Batmonh who welcomed all those present with cordial words of greetings.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LAOS

OW150415 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1842 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The fifth session of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation concluded here today with the signing of a protocol. It discussed questions connected with further developing and expanding economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Mongolia and Laos.

The Mongolian-Lao document was signed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the LPDR, and chairman of the Lao part of the commission.

Present during the signing of the protocol were D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; P. Ochirbat, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and other officials, as well as Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR.

Lao Delegation Departs

OW160528 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 July (OANA-MONTSAME) -- The government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (?led by) LPRP Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Lao State Planning Commission and of the Lao Part of the Lao-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Sali Vongkhamsao, left Ulaanbaatar for home. The delegation participated in the regular sitting of the Inter-governmental commission that took place in the Mongolian capital.

JAMBYN BATMONH MEETS CANADA'S PIERRE TRUDEAU

OW150239 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1358 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today had a meeting and talk with P.E. Trudeau, prominent political figure and former prime minister of Canada.

During the Meeting, Comrade J. Batmonh familiarized P.E. Trudeau with the MPR's historic path of development, and the socioeconomic tasks currently being successfully solved by the Mongolian working people.

Comrade J. Batmonh expressed the concern of the MPR public in connection with the continued worsening of the international situation, the intensification of the arms race, and attempts to extend it to outer space. He noted the importance of the collective efforts of states in the struggle to defend and preserve peace and security throughout the world. Comrade J. Batmonh and Pierre Trudeau exchanged views on questions of bilateral and international relations.

BATMONH RECEIVES PZPR DELEGATION HEAD WOZNIAK

OW110539 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1327 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received the head of a delegation of the Warsaw City Province party organization, Marian Wozniak, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw City Province PZPR Committee, and had a warm and cordial talk with him.

The delegation of the Warsaw City Province party organization, headed by Marian Wozniak, is here at the invitation of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee.

BATMONH RECEIVES ALGERIAN, MALIAN ENVOYS

OW110555 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1411 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Abdelmadjid Allahoum, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. During the presentation of credentials Comrade J. Batmonh and Ambassador Abdelmadjid Allahoum exchange speeches. They had a friendly talk. T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials were present during the presentation of credentials.

On the same day Abdoulaye Amadou-Sy, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the MPR, presented his credentials to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Comrade J. Batmonh and the ambassador of the Republic of Mali exchanged speeches. They (?then) had a friendly talk. T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials were present during the presentation of credentials.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MEXICO -- Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jul (MONTSAME) -- B. Nandzad, newly appointed MPR ambassador to the United Mexican States, has presented his credentials to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1403 GMT 15 Jul 85 OW]

9TH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 17 JUL

BK170736 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 17 Jul (SPK) -- The Ninth Session of the PRK's First National Assembly was opened in Phnom Penh this morning. Present, among others, were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member, chairman of the Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly.

Several members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cambodia were also present.

Chea Sim Gives Opening Speech

BK180350 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Speech by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim at the opening of the Ninth Session of the First National Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] We are holding the Ninth Session of the National Assembly at a time when our people throughout the country are praising the brilliant victory won -- thanks to the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers -- by the entire Army in checking the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other Cambodian reactionaries and in driving the latter out of their last positions along the Cambodian-Thai border. This brilliant victory as well as those won during the past dry season in the economic, political, and diplomatic sectors, have clearly proved that the prestige of the PRK has been further strengthened and heightened.

On this occasion, the National Assembly expresses deep appreciation to the heroic Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, the police, and the militia for actively participating in this valiant and persistent struggle and for winning brilliant victories. At the same time, we warmly thank the Vietnamese Army volunteers for collaborating in the spirit of proletarian internationalism with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army in dismantling all the enemies' shelters along the Cambodian-Thai border and pursuing the sweep against the remnants hiding in the interior of our country in an attempt to launch sabotage activities against our people.

Members of the presidium; dear comrades and friends: During this National Assembly session, the National Assembly members will hear reports on the activities of the National Assembly and of the Council of State during the time between the eighth and ninth sessions; report by the Council of Ministers on the outcome of the implementation of the economic and social tasks and on implementation of the state budget in the first 6 months of 1985 and targets for tasks to be implemented in the second half of the year; report of the National Defense Ministry on the big military victories won by the entire Army and people along the Cambodian-Thai border and the implementation of border defense work and tasks to build a defense line along the border to stop infiltration of enemies of all stripes who intend to sabotage our rebirth; and a report by the committee in charge of proselytization among the misled persons.

During this session, the Council of State will submit to the National Assembly for ratification a number of decree-laws adopted by the Council of State between the eighth and ninth sessions. In particular, our National Assembly will hear, discuss, examine, and adopt the bill on the organization of the Supreme Court and its public prosecutor's department which constitutes the supreme juridical organ of the PRK, with an aim of further expanding our state's juridical network. The National Assembly will hear a report by the Council of Minister dealing with foreign affairs during the period from July 1984 to July 1985.

The most outstanding international event taking place recently was the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, of the president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the USSR Council of State launched by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Our party and state fully support this appeal and all peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR. Once again, our National Assembly would like to voice its full welcome and support for this significant appeal.

An important event of our country was the official and friendly visit last June of a high-ranking SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State. This visit was very significant and contributed to consolidating and expanding the friendly and fraternal relations and the all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam. [applause]

Members of the presidium; dear comrades and friends: This session is taking place at a time when our whole Army and people are devoting body and soul to the quest for new victories on the military, economic, and diplomatic fronts. The assembly members will clearly see the great successes that we have made through the reports presented by the Council of Ministers. Likewise, they will discuss difficulties and shortcomings to which we should pay great attention and direct great effort to surmount once and for all. [applause]

I am convinced that thanks to the high sense of responsibility toward the voters, the National Assembly members, having gained knowledge and experience in their work, will pay attention to the content of the session and actively participate in making it successful.

With great joy and confidence, I now declare the Ninth Session of the First National Assembly open and wish the session success. [applause]

Session Continues

BK180230 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The National Assembly continued its work in accordance with the prepared agenda in the afternoon of 17 July.

From 1400 onward, members listened to a report by Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, dealing with the outcome of the implementation of the economic and social tasks in the first half and targets for tasks to be implemented in the second half of 1985. After this report, the National Assembly members listened attentively to the report on the outcome of the implementation of the state budget in the first 6 months and the draft budget for the second half of 1985 read by Comrade Chhay Than, deputy minister of finance; and a report on the development of foreign affairs in the past year from July 1984 to July 1985 read by Comrade Kong Korm, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The session recessed at 1700.

18 Jul Agenda

BK180522 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The Ninth Session of the First National Assembly of the PRK continues its work on 18 July in accordance with the agreed agenda. From 0700, members of the National Assembly heard the following:

-- a report by Comrade Bou Thang, minister for national defense, on the situation and dry season victories of the KPRAF;

-- a report by Comrade Un Dara, permanent vice chairman of the committee to win back misled persons, on the committee's activities during the first half of the year and targets for the second half of the year;

-- a report by Comrade Chea Dara, on the Standing Committee for National Defense Labor, on the situation and implementation of the national defense labor program during the 1984-1985 dry season and targets for the 1985-1986 dry season;

-- a report by Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, justice minister, on respect for democratic legality;

-- a report by Comrade Chem Snguon, of the National Assembly's legislative committee, on the committee's activities;

-- a report by Comrade Men Chhan, of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budgetary Committee, on the committee's activities;

-- a report by Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly, on activities of the National Assembly's Cultural and Social Committee.

At noon, the session was temporarily adjourned and will resume its work later this afternoon.

RADIO EDITORIAL GREETS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK170947 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Station editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Ninth Session of the First National Assembly"]

[Text] As our Armed Forces and people through the country are happily participating in the emulation movement to create achievements in anticipation of the fifth party congress, today the first National Assembly of the PRK has inaugurated its ninth session with pride and joy.

The current National Assembly session is taking place at a time when the Cambodian people have seized great successes in all fields, especially the 1984-85 dry season victories of our Armed Forces and people working in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers to smash the support bases of the remnant Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Since its founding, the PRK National Assembly has actively worked to defend and build the fatherland toward socialism within the framework of authentic Marxism-Leninism in response to the urgent and immediate desire of our party, government, and people. To date, the National Assembly has studied and ratified laws and foundations of various state institutions in its successive sessions prepared according to the infrastructures of a strong, new socialist society advancing step by step in the chosen direction.

In our pure new regime, the people are the masters of their country's destiny. All powers belong to the people and the people exercise their state powers through the National Assembly, the body of their supreme representatives whom they have voted and elected, seeking to grasp through the process of their advancement the truth that every citizen works and lives under the law of the state.

During the lapses between sessions, despite their busy schedules, the National Assembly members in all constituencies always spent their precious spare time paying visits to their constituents and reported the local people's desires and aspirations to the National Assembly sessions for examination, discussion, and intervention so that competent ministries and offices concerned could study the problems and solve them. Moreover, the National Assembly members have spread decree-laws and party policies as well as various resolutions and advice for the actual implementation of these decree-laws in order to more effectively promote the people's right to mastery in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. This is part of the role and spirit of untiring struggle displayed by the National Assembly members who constantly grasp their duty as the authentic representatives of the people, and who always firmly endorse and uphold the principle of wholehearted service to the people.

This certainly shows that the present members of the National Assembly are diametrically opposed to the so-called people's deputies who by nature were merely a tool in the service of the capitalists and feudalists employed by the latter to protect their own interests and to exploit and control the people. Moreover, the laws they made were for their own benefit while the people were kept ignorant and illiterate to facilitate their exploitation.

Besides actively fulfilling tasks at home in their capacity as the true representatives of the people, the PRK National Assembly has maintained close relations with the parliaments of fraternal socialist countries and those of progressive nations in the world with the aim of expressing the goodwill to coexist in peace on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence with all nations.

The PRK National Assembly has resolutely welcomed and supported all peace initiatives of the USSR aimed at blocking the arms race, especially the arms race in outer space preluded by the U.S. imperialists who have created tension in the world and pushed humankind toward the brink of a nuclear war.

Thanks to the precious gestures and excellent activities of the National Assembly members, the Cambodian people from all walks of life have become increasingly aware of their duty as the citizens of an independent country and have actively participated in the emulation movement to defend and build the fatherland, enabling the Cambodian revolution to make steady forward steps. The PRK's prestige has soared in the international arena while peace-loving countries and international organizations have been resolutely supporting the correct struggle of the Cambodian people and fully recognizing the PRK government.

During this Ninth Session of our First National Assembly, the participants will hear the reports of the National Assembly dealing with the work activities of the National Assembly's economic planning and budget affairs commission, the work activities of its legislative commission, and the work activities of its cultural and social affairs commission, reports of the Council of State on its work activities during the lapse between the eighth and ninth sessions; the bill proposing the establishment of the Supreme People's Court and its Public Prosecutor's Department; a request for the National Assembly's ratification on the decree-law establishing the Ministry of Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries and the decree-law establishing the Ministry of Social Affairs and Invalids; and a request for the National Assembly's ratification on the decree appointing five ministers. They will hear the reports of the Council of Ministers on the outcome of the implementation of the economic and social tasks in the first half and targets for tasks to be implemented in the second half of 1985; on the outcome of the implementation of state budget in the first 6 months and the draft budget for the second half of 1985; on the outcome of the foreign affairs in the past year from July 1984 to July 1985; and on the observance of law and respect for its legality. The assembly will hear reports of the National Defense Ministry on military activities during the 1984-85 dry season; on the outcome of the implementation of the 1984-85 dry season national defense labor plan and the targets of the 1985-86 dry season plan; and on the outcome of the proselytization work among the misled people in the first half and targets set for the second half of 1985.

The whole people and Army warmly hail the Ninth Session of the First National Assembly and pledge to be constantly ready to learn from and implement all the decisions adopted by the National Assembly. We wish the best success to the Ninth Session of the First National Assembly.

THAI INTRUSIONS IN WEEK ENDING 11 JUL LISTED

OW171435 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1148 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jul (SPK) -- During the week ending 11 July, 11 Thai aircraft violated Cambodia's air space over the regions of Ampil, Romiet, Dang Kum, and Poipet. Meanwhile, Thai naval units made 317 intrusions into Cambodia's territorial waters, 4-18 nautical miles off the islands of Koh Kong and Kon Tang. On land, Thai artillery on 56 occasions bombarded Nimit, Konrieng, Pailin, O Dar, and frontier gate 301 in Battambang, Smatdeng, and the northern and southern parts of Route N-56 in Pursat. During the same period, Cambodian border guards intercepted many groups of Khmer reactionaries infiltrating from Thai territory into Cambodia in order to carry out sabotage activities. They put more than 170 intruders out of action and seized 70 guns and a sizeable quantity of military equipment.

PHNOM PENH CITES TASS ON U.S. AID TO RESISTANCE

BK180755 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet Union's TASS news agency recently strongly denounced the Reagan administration for adopting an undeclared war policy against the PRK. TASS quotes a recent issue of THE WASHINGTON POST that said the CIA is implementing a program to assist groups of Cambodian reactionaries and that in this fiscal year the CIA has provided more than \$5 million to these traitors. Apart from this, the United States is seeking every means to confront the ASEAN countries and the PRK, Laos, and Vietnam. TASS concludes by saying that this policy by Washington is aimed at blocking the path toward implementing measures to normalize relations between countries in the region.

PRAKH SAN ELABORATES ON MILITARY SITUATION

AU161419 Prague MLADA FRONTA (VIKEND supplement) in Czech 13 Jul 85 p 3

["Bringing Phnom Penh Back to Life" by Milan Syrucek]

[Excerpt] Although the followers of Pol Pot have been dispersed from their bases near the Thai border, in small groups of 5 to 10 that are scattered all over the country they continue to sow unrest among the population, to sabotage its work, and to engage in intimidation, destruction, and looting.

"We have broken up their lines of communication, so they have turned into gangs of criminals and robbers," Prakh Sun, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the KPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs, told us during a conversation on the present situation in the country.

"Our offensive toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this year was just as important a victory for us as January 1979 when the country was liberated from Pol Pot," he stressed, speaking about this joint operation of Cambodian units and Vietnamese volunteers. "Nevertheless, hostile forces are constantly trying to disturb our peace from the outside. Our strength is borne out by the already fourth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese units, which represents a reduction of their strength by one-third. However, about 10 years will be needed for their complete departure, if there is no political solution of the situation."

This political solution consists, on the one hand, of the appeal addressed to all those who are still on the other side to come back voluntarily. Those who will respect the laws of the country may join its reconstruction without fear of punishment, irrespective of their past activities. And, on the other hand, it consists of the offer made to Sinanouk and Son Sann, the main representatives of the so-called government-in-exile, that -- if they renounce Pol Pot and his cohorts -- the PRK will be ready to negotiate with them and to agree on a possible coalition government.

"Of course, if no agreement is reached, we will be ready to deal with the situation in other ways. But in such an event the policy of reconciliation will no longer apply," Prakh Sun stressed.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES ARMY MEETING CONCLUSION

BK180750 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] On 12 July, the meeting to summarize the 1984-1985 dry season activities -- held for 8 days -- concluded successfully. During this period, the audience heard reports on the good experiences of many localities throughout the country which had distinguished themselves in defending and building units in districts, villages, and communes as well as in fighting the enemies, winning back misled persons, and carrying out national defense labor.

Through this meeting, members of the audience received a lot of experience in every field. This will be useful for firmly advancing the three revolutionary movements of the Cambodian revolution. Members of the audience clearly realized that the great victories of the 1984-1985 dry season were the greatest achievements since the 7 January 1979 liberation day. The meeting was honored by the presence of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of State, who addressed the meeting and talked most warmly to members of the audience.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister, outlined the past victories as victories of the party's policies, of the three revolutionary movements of the entire people, of the sacrificing and fighting spirit of the three branches of our Armed Forces, and of the PRK-SRV militant solidarity bonds and assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries from the fraternal socialist community.

The comrade minister also called on the meeting to continue to vigorously advance the movement to fight the enemies, build localities, ensure success for this rainy season's production, win back misled persons and contribute to building stronger real revolutionary forces.

The comrade minister called on the entire Army to strive to respect discipline, lead a clean and ordinary life, and always heighten the spirit to harbor anger against Cambodian reactionaries who are out and out lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. This is in order to be in a position to respond to the aspiration and confidence of the entire party and people and to further increase the spirit of close solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

CHAN PHIN AT TRADE MINISTRY REVIEW MEETING

BK170722 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] A ceremony was held at the office of the Ministry of Internal and External Trade on 14 July to close the meeting to sum up the achievements of trade service during the first half of the year and set targets for implementation in the second half of the year.

In his speech, Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of internal and external trade, summed up the work of the trade service in the first half of the year and exhorted all participants to clearly grasp the policies of the party and state regarding the socialist trade system, which service the combat task, national defense and construction, production, and our people's livelihood.

The comrade minister added: Meanwhile, we should make arrangements to ensure that goods are sold to the people and the products produced by the people are smoothly circulated, thus ensuring the development of the national economy. At the same time, it is imperative to pay attention to buying rice and other agricultural products from the people, selling industrial goods to the people, improving the trade service in some localities which have not yet met the requirements of the party-state policies, and setting up more commune collective shops and retail shops in order to help improve the people's livelihood.

In conclusion, the comrade minister expressed firm confidence that through this meeting, cadres, personnel, and workers in charge of the trade service will be able to prepare all conditions and measures for serving the trade service, particularly the purchase of rice and agricultural products from the people, thus creating feasts to welcome the fifth party congress.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RETURNS FROM MPR VISIT

BK171135 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 17 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and his delegation returned here yesterday from Mongolian People's Republic.

While there, the delegation has attended the 64th national day of Mongolia and took part in the 6th session of the Lao-Mongolian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for 1986-90 which was held from July 8 to 13 in Ulaanbaatar.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, and head of the Organizational Board of the party CC, Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party CC, and minister of trade, and Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party CC, and minister of transport and post.

Yadmaagiyn Dashnyan, the ambassador of Mongolia here, was also on hand.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ATTENDS BANKING CONFERENCE

Conference Opens

BK161327 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] A conference on banking and trade work was officially held in the capital, Vientiane on the afternoon of 9 July. The conference was attended by more than 300 delegates of various economic branches from Vientiane municipality and province and from Bolikhamsai, Houa Phan, and Xieng Khouang Provinces along with chiefs of various collective and state-run shops. Attending the opening ceremony as guests of honor were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade; and Bousabong Souvannaong, chief of the State Bank; together with a number of other distinguished guests.

Nouhak Phoumsavan delivered a speech addressing the delegates to the conference. He pointed to the significance of the banking and trade work -- the two branches of work which are related to all economic activities in the society. An effective implementation and fulfillment of the work or roles and responsibilities of these two branches will create favorable conditions for the state economic establishments to translate into reality the party's line and policies aimed at switching from small to large socialist modes of production.

He said: To successfully implement the said great task, it is required that changes be simultaneously made by the bank and trade cadres as well as by cadres of all economic branches, ranging from the central down to the local and grass-roots levels, on the basis of the spirit of the resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers on the switching to the new economic management apparatus. In conclusion, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan encouraged all the delegates to together pay attention to studying the issues in order to achieve a glorious success in the conference. He instructed them to compare the banking and trade work with the practical work of their branches and then adopt measures to settle the present remaining problems to together strive to make the economic establishments consistently develop by strictly pursuing the party's line, plans, and policies.

Leaders at Closing

BK171139 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 17 (OANA-KPL) -- A banking and trade conference was closed here yesterday after eight days of sitting under the direct guidance of the Politbureau of the party CC. It was attended by more than 300 cadres from Vientiane, Bolikhamsai, Houa Phan and Xieng Khouang Provinces.

Among the leaders present at the closing ceremony were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politbureau member of the party CC, and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party CC and minister of trade, and Boutsabong Souvannavong, head of the State Bank.

During the conference, the attendants reviewed the important role of banking and trade work in the process of converting the old and outdated economic mechanism and management into a new one.

ORDER CONFERRED ON SOVIET WOMAN COSMONAUT

BK121145 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 12 (OANA-KPL) -- In accordance with a decree of the president of the Lao PDR on the decoration of the First Class "Itsala" Order to Valentina Tereshkova on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary commemorating her space-flight mission (June 16 1963), the order was recently conferred on her at the Lao Embassy in Moscow by Mrs. Khampheng Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, and president of the Lao Women's Union.

Valentina Tereshkova, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Soviet Women's Committee, first woman-cosmonaut, and heroine of the Soviet Union, has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the friendship relations, cooperation and many-sided support to the Lao Women's Union as well as to the Lao people.

On the occasion, Mrs. Khampheng Boupha expressed great gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the government and the Soviet Women's Committee for their great support to the Lao revolution during the past and at present.

She also wished the Soviet women and people greater success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress in salutation of the 27th CPSU Congress. She also wished for furthering of the strengthening of the friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Soviet women organizations.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CANADIAN SECRETARY CLARK

Clark, Sitthi Discuss Refugees

BK170122 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Canada will continue to accept Indochinese refugees now in Thailand for resettlement and has already taken in 100,000 people, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark told his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

"With more than 31,000 of these coming from camps in Thailand, we will continue to do our fair share," the former Canadian Prime Minister said later at a lunch for senior Thai officials and businessmen.

The meeting with ACM Sitthi had also touched on narcotics, economic assistance and expanding trade links, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said.

Mr Clark pledged 2.7 million Canadian dollars (54 million baht) in humanitarian aid in the 1985-86 fiscal year for assistance programmes in Thailand.

Part of the aid, amounting to some \$40,000 (800,000 baht) will go to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

A Canadian spokesman described the aid as "symbolic support" for the resistance forces and for ASEAN's stance on Kampuchea. Though not brought up at the meeting, they said the Thai Government was fully aware of Canada's support for the proximity talks proposal.

ACM Sitthi thanked his Canadian counterpart for Canada's large intake of refugees during his nine-month tenure as prime minister. ACM Sitthi said Mr Clark's trip today to Khao I-Dang camp would give him a better understanding of the extent of Thailand's refugee problem and Vietnamese brutality against the Kampuchians.

While expressing concern at growing protectionism worldwide, Mr Clark said he was satisfied with the fast-growing volume of trade between Canada and the Pacific region. Canadian trade with Thailand more than tripled between 1982 and 1984 to more than 2,000 million baht.

Both sides expressed their support for a new round of trade negotiations to reduce trade barriers worldwide.

Canada will send a trade mission led by Ministry of External Affairs Trade Policy Bureau chief John Weekes on an ASEAN tour to discuss trade in September.

Canada's trade with Pacific rim countries last year exceeded its trans-Atlantic trade for the first time. Ottawa now regards the Pacific countries as the biggest market for potential trade growth.

Mr Clark also asked Thailand to speed up legislation ratifying prisoner exchange agreements which have been signed with various countries including Canada. Once ratified, seven Canadians now serving prison terms in Thai jails for narcotics offences could serve what remains of their prison terms in Canada.

ACM Sitthi thanked Canada for aid from the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA] amounting to about \$20 million (400 million baht) a year for rural development projects. Mr Clark pledged to continue the aid, placing emphasis on crop substitution programmes to curb opium production in the North.

Elsewhere Mr Clark and ACM Sitthi signed an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation to pave the way for increased investment between the two countries.

Mr Clark is scheduled to visit refugee camps today along the Kampuchean border before visiting a project in Buriram funded by CIDA.

Clark Meets Prem

BK170530 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, accompanied by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at the Government House on the occasion of his visit to Thailand. The Canadian foreign minister reaffirmed that the Canadian Government shares the same views with Thailand and supports its stand on the Cambodian problem. He also expressed satisfaction over bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The Thai prime minister stressed that the Thai and Canadian Governments share the same views, which reflects their correct efforts to bring peace to the world. He is pleased with the smooth cooperation between the two countries. Touching on the Thai-Cambodian problem, the prime minister said that he does not want any violent situation to occur. However, if foreign forces intrude into our territory, the Thai Armed Forces will have to do their utmost to defend the country's sovereignty. During the meeting, they also discussed other issues such as narcotics suppression, assistance for Cambodian refugees, investment promotion, double taxation avoidance, as well as Thai-Canadian cooperation in other fields.

JAPAN TO WORK TO LIFT TARIFF DIFFERENTIALS

BK130400 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has informed Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun that Tokyo will make further efforts to eliminate tariff differentials between chicken with bone and boneless chicken during the period of the action programme as stated to the Japan-ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting.

The Japanese government last month announced tariff reductions for, among other things, boneless chicken from 18 percent to 14 to be effective next April. The tariff for chicken with bone will also be cut down from 11.3 percent to 10 percent by January 1, 1987. Thailand mainly exports boneless chicken to Japan while chicken with bone were exported by the United States.

Well-informed sources said Minister Abe had informed Phichai that despite difficult domestic situations, special consideration was given, from the viewpoint of furthering the friendly relationship with Thailand, to the items of interest to the country including boneless chicken.

Abe said that during the announcement on June 25, of the outline of the action programme concerning tariffs, items of interest to Thailand such as boneless chicken, castor oil, frozen pineapples, ethyl alcohol and young corncobs were included in the list of the products subject to tariff reductions.

"Abe has informed Phichai that it was his earnest hope that the market opening measures will contribute to the further strengthening of the trade relations with Thailand," the sources said.

6-MONTH TRADE DEFICIT TOTALS 37.3 BILLION BAHT

BK180023 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jul 85 p 15

[Text] Thailand suffered a trade deficit of 6,100 million baht during June, bringing the total deficit during the first half to 37,326 million baht, chief spokeswoman of the Bank of Thailand, Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, announced yesterday. Mrs Praphaphim said exports during the first six months rose 18.7 percent to 100,527 million baht, as against 84,718 million baht during the same period last year.

Major export items which enjoyed good growth were rubber, fresh frozen shrimps, tin, sugar, textiles, electrical appliances, canned food, shoes and jewelry. Imports, meanwhile, rose by 14.7 percent of 137,853 million baht, compared to 120,155 million baht during January-June 1984.

The difference between the value of imports and exports was 37,326 million baht against Thailand's favour.

However, an 11,964 million baht surplus in the service account during the first half (mostly from tourism and money remitted by Thai workers in the Middle East), saw the current account (a combination of trade and services) at 25,362 million baht in the red.

As there was a total inflow of 25,368 million baht (mostly borrowings from abroad) and unrecorded funds transferred into the country totalled 3,332 million baht (known as error and omissions), Thailand had a surplus payments account of 3,336 million baht.

Mrs Praphaphim said there was a 600 million baht surplus in June's service account (mostly from tourism), while the current account deficit amounted to 5,500 million baht.

Capital outflow in June (mostly in foreign loans) totalled 4,500 million baht, which was not big enough to offset the current account deficit, she said, adding that Thailand suffered an overall payments deficit of 969 million baht.

According to Mrs Praphaphim, private sector borrowing during the first half was less than the same period last year but still showed a sharp increase during the second quarter because of a weakening dollar and a decline in overseas interest rates.

U.S. TRADE PROTECTIONISM, JENKINS BILL CRITICIZED

MATICHON Considers Policies

BK171628 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Jul 85 p 4

[Column by Manta Ratchadadamrong: "The Jenkins Bill Incident; a Dead End for the Super Eagle"]

[Text] Despite systematic and concerted efforts by the Thai Government, the parliament, and the private sector to protest against U.S. trade protectionism, there is no guarantee that their moves will be successful.

All Secretary of State George Shultz, who visited Thailand from 8-10 July, could do was pledge to try to get the Congress not to pass the "Jenkins Bill," which is aimed at curbing textile imports from developing countries.

Thailand's request does not seem likely to have any effect, because the Jenkins Bill is not all that is involved; there are also other related matters. Thailand may also face a quota cut on its steel pipe exports to the United States, although they constituted only 0.5 percent of the overall U.S. imports last year.

U.S. shoe manufacturers and exporters also proposed that Reagan set a 5-year quota for U.S. imports of nonrubber shoes. This is likely to reduce exports of Thai shoes by 249 percent over that of last year.

The essential point in the Jenkins Bill is the clause saying that U.S. industrial manufacturers are entitled to request that the Commerce Ministry impose import tariffs on industrial goods that received subsidies from exporters' governments. This is the origin of the request by U.S. textile factories, asking their Commerce Ministry to consider the fact that the Thai textile industry received subsidies in the form of cheap electricity fees and promotional privileges from its government.

Although the agreement reached between the Thai Government and the U.S. secretary of state stressed adherence to the free trade system, U.S. manufacturers can always argue that while Thai production is subsidized by the government, the U.S. private sector has to depend on itself entirely for survival. The Jenkins Bill in fact has no restriction for goods manufactured by the private sector in industrialized countries.

The free trade system's meaning became clear when Western countries became industrialized countries and wanted the "world" to become their markets. Now that multinational companies have taken over the industrial sectors in all those countries, the free trade system no longer has any meaning for them. Only the developing countries are now calling for a free trade system but nobody is listening to them.

What is deplorable is the fact that while trying to block imports from developing countries -- such as textile, steel pipes, and shoes from Thailand, the major industrialized country plans to release its crop surplus, such as rice and corn, to the world markets under the slogan of "free trade." Again in this area, the industrialized countries are better than small countries. They can produce more farm products due to higher acreage, higher technology, and higher capital. They have easily gained control of agricultural markets.

In negotiating with a big country like the United States, we cannot confine ourselves to economic matters, but must also take political matters into consideration. We must not think that the United States sold us its aircraft or other products because of kindness or farsightedness in judging the long-term situation. In fact, the United States also needs to earn money to cope with its huge budget deficit.

The outcome of talks between Thailand and the United States depends on how broke the United States is. If the situation is really bad, the United States will not be able to maintain its image of a benevolent world power, but will do whatever is necessary to protect itself, even though it means selfishness and taking advantage of an ally like Thailand.

Trade Practices Discussed

BK161521 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 Jul 85

["Article": "The Problem of Trade Protectionism"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Trade protectionism has now become a major obstacle to the growth of international trade. In particular, the developed countries have resorted to trade protectionism such as through high import tax barriers, limitations on imports, and setting quality standards for import goods. Trade protectionism of any form is designed to help manufacturers in each country and tackle the trade deficit problem. In most cases, the developed countries enjoy trade surpluses with developing countries.

Thailand is one of the countries which depend on exports. Trade protectionism certainly affects the country's economy, especially our textile and garment industries. The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate are reportedly in process of enacting a law limiting the intake of foreign textile products to help the textile industry in that country. The passage of the bill by the U.S. Congress will damage the textile and garments exports of the developing countries including Thailand.

The Thai Government has given much attention to this matter. The enactment of the law by the U.S. Congress will reduce Thai textile exports to the United States, Thailand's major market for textile products, consequently affecting producers in our country. The government has been closely watching the move to limit the textile exports to the United States.

The economic adviser to the prime minister recently disclosed that he had prepared all the information for negotiations with the U.S. representatives during the visit to Thailand of the U.S. secretary of state and his party to tell the U.S. side how the law would cause problems for Thailand. It was expected that the negotiations would help both sides to jointly find solutions to the problems which might arise.

Dear listeners, trade protectionism is employed by all countries around the world to protect their producers to different degrees. However, the poor and developing countries often suffer from the disadvantages of the practice. The government is now trying to seek relaxation of the U.S. restriction of foreign textile products. It is hoped that the possible adverse consequences on Thailand's textile industry would be considered, and that it would relax the restriction for Thailand to ensure the smooth economic and trade relations for the benefit of the friendly atmosphere in other areas between the two countries.

ENVOY ON SIHANOUK-NGUYEN CO THACH MEETING

BK180014 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quan Co yesterday dismissed the possibility of a meeting, direct or indirect, between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach when they visit Indonesia and Malaysia this month. He also said that the original version of the "proximity talks" proposal might be more acceptable to the Phnom Penh regime than the modified formula.

"Prince Sihanouk had better ask to see Mr Hun Sen (prime minister and foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime), and not Foreign Minister Thach. I think if the prince sought to do so, Phnom Penh would probably agree to a meeting," the Vietnamese ambassador said.

He also indicated, when asked whether the ASEAN proposal for proximity talks between Vietnam-Heng Samrin and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) will be rejected. "It's for propaganda," he added.

The original version of the proximity talks called for indirect talks through an intermediary between the coalition and the Heng Samrin regime.

HANOI DISCUSSES REAGAN'S HOSPITALIZATION

BK171526 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from Washington, despite the fact that he still has to stay in bed to receive treatment for a cancerous tumor at a naval hospital, U.S. President Reagan has ceaselessly pursued the plan to cut even more drastically various social welfare programs, including the medicare program. From his hospital, he has continued to issue directives concerning the drafting of the budget for fiscal 1986.

The White House reported that part of the cost of Reagan's medical treatment will be covered by the medicare fund which he is seeking to cut as much as he can in an attempt to reduce the huge budget deficit caused by the costly U.S. arms race.

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS PDRY 25 JUN - 3 JUL

OW131618 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Huu Dac, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of its Control Department, paid a friendship visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] from June 25 to July 3, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party and president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, had a cordial talk with the delegation. He expressed his joy at the fine development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He warmly hailed the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Comrade Le Duan, in national construction and defence and in implementing their noble internationalist duty toward the fraternal Kampuchean people. He also highly valued Vietnam's positive contributions to building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Tran Huu Dac sincerely thanked the Yemen party and people for their fine sentiments toward the Vietnamese party and people, and reaffirmed the Vietnamese party and people's full support for the Yemeni and Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism Zionism and reactionary force in the region.

The delegation had working sessions with the Yemen Socialist Party's Commissions for Control, for Foreign Relations, for Organization, the higher party school and the Yemen-Vietnam Friendship Association. It visited various economic and cultural establishments in Aden and other localities.

VNA LISTS VARIOUS SOVIET-FUNDED PROJECTS

OW171652 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- Since the signing of an agreement on Soviet economic and technical aid to Vietnam in 1955, more than 200 projects have been restored, upgraded, or newly built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance.

Among the key projects are the Hanoi engineering plant (now called the Hanoi machine tools factory No 1), the Thac Ba hydro-electric power station, the Uong Bi thermal power plant, the Hong Gai and Cam Pha coal mines and the Tinh Tuc tin mine, the Lam Thao super phosphate plant, the Bim Son cement plant, the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Haiphong port, the Hao Sen (lotus) ground-satellite stations, the Hanoi polytechnics, the 2,000,000 kw Hta Binh hydro-electric power plant, the 440,000-kw Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, the 420,000-kw [word indistinct] hydro-electric power plant, the Thang Long bridge spanning the Red River, etc.

In agriculture, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build many state farms specialized in industrial crops and tropical fruit trees. In the period from 1981-1985, the Soviet technical aid to Vietnam has doubled that in 1976-1980.

RADIO EXAMINES DIFFICULTIES IN 10TH-MONTH CROP

BK171537 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Station reporter's "article": "Let Us Strive To Achieve the Largest Cultivated Area and the Highest Yield and Output in the 1985 10th Month Crop"]

[Text] This year's 10th-month crop is being grown following the unprecedentedly successful 1984-85 winter-spring crop which surpassed the 10 past winter-spring crops in terms of rice area, yields, and gross output. However, production of the current 10th-month crop also imposes extremely weighty tasks and pressing duties in the period ahead. In this crop, the last production season of the current 5-year plan, we must make every effort to achieve nearly 66 percent of the planned gross grain output and 65 percent of the planned gross paddy output for the whole year. The 10th-month rice area accounts for 65.3 percent of the annual cultivated rice area. Moreover, the crop is planted during a period of the year when natural calamities such as rain, typhoons, water-logging, drought, harmful insects, and diseases are frequent occurrence, and when really stable conditions for intensive cultivation are still lacking, especially concerning the availability of rice varieties. In fact, we still lack really suitable 10th-month rice strains to ensure high yields and to plan each planting in each area in a rational manner.

For this year's 10th-month crop in particular, we face additional serious difficulties caused by the 5th-month spring rice being harvested 20-30 days behind schedule and by the shortage of some agricultural supplies, especially coal needed for electric power production and petroleum for the agricultural sector to combat waterlogging and drought. At present, draft power is also lacking. While the operational capacity of tractors has decreased, the power provided by draft animals has also markedly dropped as a consequence of cold weather in the winter-spring season.

We must finish the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop by the beginning of autumn. If transplanted behind schedule, the 10th-month rice plants will face many difficulties in case of rain and waterlogging which often occur in September and October. Thus, there are only less than 20 days left before the 10th-month rice transplanting period is over. At present, all localities have completed the growing of rice seedlings, including replacement rice seedlings. An adequate amount of fertilizers of different kinds has been prepared.

One of the most serious difficulties we are facing now is caused by the excruciating slow pace of soil preparation which has resulted in a situation wherein rice seedlings have to wait for the ricefields to be readied. Slow soil preparation is the result of the following factors: the late harvest of the 5th-month spring rice which was only basically completed by 10 July, and the shortage of draft power, including both mechanical and animal draft power. The greatest difficulty, however, is the lack of water, especially in those areas that depend mainly on power pumping stations for water supplies. According to the statistics, hundreds of thousands of hectares are now lacking water for soil preparation and for the growing of rice seedlings -- but mostly for soil preparation. For example, 26,000 hectares are affected in Hanoi; 60,000 hectares in Hai Hung; 60,000 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh, more than 40,000 hectares in Thanh Hoa, and so forth.

The lack of water for soil preparation will also bring other crop planting activities to a halt. If the fields are plowed quickly, we will be able to ensure that the 10th-month crop is planted on schedule. A recent joint meeting of the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Conservancy, and Power, in which the Ministry of Supply also participated, has discussed the application of more active measures in the period ahead to resolve the problem of water supply for agriculture more satisfactorily. Within the next 15 days water must be provided by all means for soil preparation and for the transplanting of the 10th-month rice because this is the period when water is needed in the largest amount and most urgently.

At a time when coal and petroleum for electric power production are still lacking, measures must be adopted to reserve the maximum of power supply for agriculture. For this reason, the agricultural sector, especially the localities concerned, should work in close coordination with the power sector to ensure that electricity is supplied to the right consumers and effectively used. First of all, electricity must be supplied on a priority basis to localities that have grown large areas of winter crops. We must resolve the electricity distribution problem by concentrating on one area after another according to their order of priority. For each priority area, power must be supplied continuously for as long as it is necessary, 24 hours a day if possible, to provide this area with sufficient water before switching supply to another area. For those areas with a lower demand of power for their water pumps, electricity may be supplied at night, taking advantage of the drop in power consumption of the industrial sector.

Once water is available, all localities should use their diesel pumps, buckets, and waterwheels to irrigate the ricefields and prepare the soil. Those localities that can obtain water from the natural flow of big rivers should also be very flexible in opening and closing the sluices in the dikes to get alluvial water for preparation of the 10th-month crop soil.

To realize their resolve to complete the transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop before the beginning of autumn at a time when the cultivation period is about to end and when there are many more urgent tasks to fulfill than in any other crop season, all localities and production units should also show utmost flexibility in resolving the relationship between the time and soil preparation factors. As matters stand in the current 10th-month crop, the time factor must be considered as the more important of the two. We must make an effort to complete the transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop as soon as possible. After that, we will concentrate on applying fertilizer and caring for the rice plants to ensure that they will be strong and tall enough to withstand unexpected downpour and waterlogging.

Once the transplanting is completed, we will have more time for tending to the rice plants by using a combination of measures such as application of fertilizer, weeding, watering, and puddling as a way to make up for any lacking of thoroughness in soil preparation due to the need to spend more time to finish transplanting on schedule.

According to the forecasts of the meteorological and hydrological service, we cannot rule out the probability of unexpected heavy rainfalls and serious waterlogging during this year's 10th-month crop season. For this reason, although all localities are now having to concentrate their efforts on combating drought and getting water for the preparation of the 10th-month crop soil, they should also prepare to carry out typhoon and waterlogging control plans after finishing with rice transplanting.

We have recently obtained a successful winter-spring crop. It is now even more important for us to concentrate our efforts on achieving a bumper 10th-month crop with a record cultivated area, crop yield, and rice output because this is the production season that concludes the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and because doing so will create new favorable conditions for us to fulfill the state plans for subsequent years.

EDITORIAL EYES SOCIALIST TRADE EXPANSION

BK171247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[NHAN DAN 16 July editorial: "Implementing the Fifth Party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum Resolution: Expand the Activities of Socialist Trade"]

[Text] Within a short time, the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution has rapidly entered the people's life, and it has been actively implemented by the various echelons and sectors. This proves that the orientations set forth in the party's resolution are correct and that they have won enthusiastic response from the entire party and people. The process of change is evident everywhere. Though still in its early stage, this process is vigorously developing along the line of abolishing bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and shifting to a new mechanism of management based on socialist economic accounting and business. Considerable progress has been achieved in expanding socialist trade activities in many places in accordance with the new mechanism, no matter whether partial payment of wages in kind has been replaced with total cash payment or not; and this has proved to be more dynamic and effective. This change can be noticed by the people in their life and felt daily by socialist traders with the confidence that they can control the market.

In many localities, socialist trade is striving to surge forward in all respects, including capital, goods, material-technical bases, and the contingent of cadres and sales clerks, and is changing its operational methods along the line of resolutely abolishing bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and truly and completely shifting to socialist economic accounting and business. Not a few localities have entrusted the unified management of the domestic market to the home trade sector. The goods obtained from all sources are channelled into the organized market to meet demands as planned. Many retail stores and vending stalls formerly selling at supply prices and located at remote and inconvenient places have now been moved to busy locations that are convenient for the people, cadres, and workers to do their daily shopping; and their sales clerks have now displayed a service attitude much more civilized and courteous than previously.

Thousands of buying and selling points, both fixed and mobile, have been set up additionally by the socialist trade and marketing cooperative sectors in the various streets and hamlets. Hundreds of stores that are jointly operated by the state and large- and medium-sized private business households in many municipalities and cities, together with thousands of small merchants who are reorganized according to commodity cells and sectors and act as agents for socialist trade, have contributed to gradually improving control over the market.

By these concerted efforts, socialist trade has begun to make considerable progress in collecting and purchasing goods and controlling money to satisfactorily serve the livelihood of workers, state employees, members of the Armed Forces, and the working people. In the 1st 6 months, the home trade sector's retail volume increased by 61 percent over the same period last year; and its public catering service, by 51 percent.

These initial developments are of great significance. They show that socialist trade is capable of controlling the market if it fully understands the spirit of the eighth plenum resolution, resolutely abolishes bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, and completely shifts to socialist economic accounting and business. The difficulties in controlling goods and money are by no means insurmountable. Formerly, a number of localities were running not too short of some sources of goods, including those essential to daily life, and even had a surplus as compared with the planned local demands; but goods were, at times, seriously in short supply because of sloppy organization of collection, purchase, and distribution activities. After changing service and business methods, they now have sufficient goods for sale.

The situation in which goods are purchased through pressure and coercion and then sold, either with an air of officialdom as if favors are being given out or purely for profit-seeking purposes, and in which stores and stalls are set up in too confined and unhygienic quarters and located in places not convenient for shopping activities, has generally been overcome for the most part in localities that have completely shifted to the new mechanism of business.

The shift to complete payment in cash followed by active efforts to control goods and money and expand socialist trade has, though being carried out as an initial step and, more than that, as an experimentation in support of the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution, has provided much valuable experience. In the struggle to control the market, a pressing requirement now facing socialist trade is to rapidly change its business methods, sharply grasp market demands and the price situation, building a flexible mechanism to suit the actual situation, broaden the right of the lower echelons to make business decisions.

It is necessary to recalculate the consumption demands of society, concerning not only the quantity but also the variety and quality of goods in each area, so that commodity forces can be organized in accordance with the business services offered in support of production and life, and to limit the stagnation of capital that may arise when the goods purchased are of poor quality or unsuited to the taste of the local consumers.

Concerning retail activities, trade organizations must immediately change their business methods to meet the requirements of expanding business through the introduction of a wide variety of goods that are of guaranteed quality and reasonably priced to serve the economy and the people's life and to struggle against the free market. The network of stores, vending stalls, and technical business and service organizations must meet the requirements that socialist trade operate wherever there are buyers, keep store hours as long as buyers are present, and offer goods and services as needed by the customers. Appropriate policies must be devised to link the economic interests of sales clerks with their responsibility to provide good services for customers. It is necessary to set up more retail outlets and move those formerly situated in out-of-the-way places simply for the purpose of carrying out distribution under the supply system to locations frequented by people so as to make it more convenient to the buyers and, at the same time, to build up a position for struggling against private traders to control the market in terms of both space and time. Realities in many localities have shown that the possibility of socialist trade controlling 80 percent of all retail activities is a reality.

It is necessary to review the norms concerning labor, reserves, capital, discounts, and surplus so as to promptly introduce new ones as needed and revise those that are found to be no longer suitable; to ensure that the system of financial autonomy of business units is observed; and so forth. In so doing, we will create conditions for socialist trade to expand its activities, improve its business, increase its operational efficiency, and render ever better services in support of production and the people's life, thus deserving to be the entire society's collective housewife.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET MPR NATIONAL DAY

OW101558 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warmest greetings to their Mongolian counterparts on the 64th national day of Mongolia (July 11). The joint message was sent by General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan, president of the State Council Truong Chinh, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers. After recalling the allround achievements of the Mongolian people over the past 64 years, under the clearsighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, in socialist construction and national defense, the message wishes the fraternal Mongolian people still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 18th party congress aimed at making Mongolia ever more beautiful and prosperous.

The message says: "The Vietnamese people avail themselves of this occasion to express their sincere and deep gratitude to the Mongolian party, the Mongolian People's Great Hural, the government and people of Mongolia for their valuable support and assistance to Vietnam in its anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in the past as well as national construction and defense at present." Also on this occasion, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have sent messages of greetings to their Mongolian counterparts, Batochyryn Altangerel and Mangalyn Dugersuren respectively.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ON U.S. REACTION TO PROPOSED NZ NUCLEAR SHIP LAW

HK181144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Canberra, July 18 (AFP) -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said today it would be "not unnatural" for the United States to review the ANZUS defence treaty, if New Zealand **passed** a law banning nuclear-capable ships from its ports.

The proposed legislation would **make** statutory an administrative decision earlier this year by the New Zealand Labour government.

That decision banned U.S. nuclear powered ships and ships capable of carrying nuclear weapons from New Zealand. They had visited earlier under the ANZUS pact linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Washington reacted to the ban by suspending its defence relations with Wellington under the 34-year-old treaty.

Earlier this week in Canberra Mr. Hawke and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden had bilateral talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in place of an annual tripartite ministerial level ANZUS council meeting.

Mr. Hawke said today: "Clearly were New Zealand to do that it is not unnatural to expect that the U.S. would have another look at the situation."

IRIAN JAYAN 'DISSIDENTS' REFUSED RESIDENCE

BK171035 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Australia has refused permanent residence to five people from Irian Jaya who arrived on Thursday Island at the northern tip of Queensland more than a month ago. The decision now leaves the group who claimed refugee status searching for a third country who will take them.

The immigration minister, Mr. Hurford, today gave a blunt warning that Australia would not become a home for Indonesian dissidents. Mr. Hurford said the government's decision was taken to head off a possible flood of dissidents from the Indonesian province which borders Papua New Guinea.

Mr. Hurford also indicated that Australia did not want to anger the Indonesian Government.

MALAYSIARITHAUDDEEN SAYS NO REPLY FROM SRV ON ASEAN OFFER

BK171435 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, says ASEAN has not received any formal reply from Vietnam to its proximity talks proposal put forward on the 8th of this month. Replying to questions in the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives], he said it was an ASEAN proposal which meant that all member nations supported it. Replying to a supplementary question, he said the proposal was put forward through the Malaysian ambassador in Hanoi, and an official reply was also expected through the same channel. On the American position, he said the United States supported the ASEAN proposal and its efforts to find a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

Replying to another supplementary question, Tengku Rithauddeen acknowledged that in finding such a solution to the problem, cooperation from the superpowers such as the United States, China, and also the Soviet Union was essential. He said ASEAN had urged the Soviet Union to stop supplying arms to Vietnam as such assistance would only worsen the problem. The foreign minister said he had directed the Malaysian ambassador in Bangkok to find the latest plan of the Khmer Rouge on the Kampuchean question.

COMMENTARY ON SRV 'DOUBLE-TALK' ON ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK161429 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As expected, it looks as though Vietnam has rejected outright the proximity talks proposal which was endorsed unanimously by the ASEAN nations at the 18th ministerial conference. What is more, a Hanoi newspaper which is the official mouthpiece of the Vietnam Government has used intricate language to express what they wish. In the words of that paper, Vietnam is keen on talks, but the ASEAN plan is intended to provoke confrontation with Vietnam.

The whole world is aware of the fact the confrontation that Vietnam speaks of is one of its own making when its troops crossed the frontier and occupied Kampuchea in the guise of liberation. Early this season in the dry season offensive, the Vietnamese crossed into Thai territory on several occasions on one pretext or another, causing loss of lives and forcing the people to flee into the interior of Thailand for safety.

The Vietnamese response to ASEAN is regrettable considering that it represents the consensus of Vietnam's neighbors in Southeast Asia. ASEAN is not going to allow the unofficial rejection by Hanoi of the proximity talks proposal to deter it from pursuing other initiatives to try to bring peace and stability in Kampuchea. Hanoi's confidence stems from the solid backing that it receives from Moscow, but that kind of relationship has its price. Vietnam has been obliged in return to allow the Soviet to use their naval bases at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay.

Meanwhile, the announcement by the Pol Pot faction that it would be willing to give up any participatory role in future government of Kampuchea is bound to cause much interest. Many countries do not provide material support for the Democratic Kampuchean coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk because of the past record of the Pol Pot regime. The Khmer Rouge proposal is that a new national coalition government could emerge with the Heng Samrin group joining but the Khmer Rouge departing. The proposal is interesting, but the big question is always feared: What will be Vietnam's attitude?

The Khmer Rouge plan is strictly a domestic issue and they had concerned Kampuchean alone. But whether Vietnam will willingly allow its client, the Heng Samrin faction to team up with other anti-Vietnamese nationalists, is a serious question. Of course, if all the Kampuchean groups could come together and indeed by nationalist fervor, the foreign troops on their soil, it would be a most welcome development. [sentence as heard] But that seems to be impossible. That is why ASEAN holds steadfastly to the notion that only a political settlement would be worth working on for peace and stability in Kampuchea.

It is difficult to see what other solutions can be found for the continuing stalemate. As the months pass the human problems mount, with thousands of refugees and displaced persons languishing in their camps on the Thai border, unsure of their future and wondering whether Vietnam will attack again.

ASEAN and the international community must not give into Vietnam's double-talk and prevarication but continue to pursue relentlessly the course of peace and stability in Kampuchea.

NEW STRAITS TIMES COMMENTS ON ASEAN CONFERENCE

BK171125 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Jul 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Final Analysis"]

[Text] The freneticism which characterised the recently-concluded ASEAN Ministerial Conference has begun to distill down to its essentials. The barrage of discussions which overflowed the three-day bounds of the conference now begins to settle, as the true import of those meetings rises slowly to the surface of ASEAN policy; recently so ruffled by the crosswinds of conflicting diplomatic initiatives and political arguments.

In the clearing air, we now see a new peace initiative on Kampuchea. We witness a joint declaration to internationalise the war against narcotics. We recognise a renewed call, in concert with ASEAN's dialogue partners, for heightened measures against international terrorism. We see the beginnings of a new framework for trade negotiations. And we record the pleasantries of ASEAN commonality in the two agreements concerning protection of the environment and recognition of driving licenses amongst all member nations.

This is a heady hamper of new initiatives and proposals, lavishly gift-wrapped in a glittering reaffirmation of ASEAN unity of purpose and resolve. Yet, the calm after the carnival also allows for the quiet voices of realism to sally forth; picking their way through the bright packages and examining each with a critical eye. For starters, the Kampuchean peace initiative -- the single most significant development of the conference -- has stumbled even before it's left the blocks. Vietnam's unofficial rejection of the proposal was archly dismissed by ASEAN on a point of procedure and protocol; yet its import remains.

The Pol Pot/Khmer Rouge pitfall is still there, and still functioning as the baseline bedevilment of a political rapprochement for Kampuchea -- proximity talks or no proximity talks. And as it's turned out, ASEAN's closing of ranks behind the proximity proposal was not caulked with the unreserved backing of dialogue partners Japan, the U.S., Canada, the EC, Australia and New Zealand. In other words, the new skin of the Kampuchean peace initiative only clothes old bones of contention.

It is as difficult to welcome the letter of a renewed international commitment against narcotics, whilst there remains the awareness that the global concert it would take to effect such a resolution will always be compromised by the varying degrees of gravity individual nations accord the menace. Here, we have again encountered that most beguiling but thoroughly fickle siren of international diplomacy: the agreement-in-principle. The true hopes for progress against narcotic trafficking will have to be reserved for the proposed UN Ministerial Conference on Narcotics, now scheduled for 1987. On a different scale, but to the same effect, is the agreement for a new round of trade negotiations, both intra-ASEAN and with our dialogue partners. Again, the discussions resulted only in a decision to discuss some more.

There are the lingering echoes of the conference, but in the final analysis it is in less quantifiable ways that the true worth of the past week can be felt. ASEAN has again demonstrated that it has the capability to widen issues beyond the bonds of this region, through the political channels of its dialogue partners. So it is with the rationalisation of the GSA [General Service Administration] tin stockpile, now reduced to manageable levels. So it is with Kampuchea, now tentatively on the agenda for this November's Reagan-Gorbachev summit. And so it is with the respect and credibility ASEAN has earned in the greater context of North-South relations. It is in these factors that the true worth of these conferences can most usefully be appraised.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN, ROK'S YI DISCUSS COMMON PROBLEMS

BK151217 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Senior foreign affairs officials of South Korea and Singapore will meet at least once in (?2) years to discuss political and economic issues which affect their countries. This was agreed in principle when the visiting South Korean foreign affairs minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong, met his Singapore counterpart, Mr S. Dhanabalan, at the City Hall this afternoon. Singapore Foreign Ministry sources told reporters that since Singapore does not have a resident mission in Seoul, this is one way of keeping up contacts. They said Singapore and South Korea have many common interests, such as their vision of the Pacific. They also have similar trade problems.

During the hour-long talks, Mr Dhanabalan also briefed Mr Yi on the recent ASEAN meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He pointed out that Seoul could cooperate with ASEAN on projects of interest to the member countries, especially in human resources development. Mr. Dhanabalan also expressed Singapore's support for South Korea's wish to join the United Nations. This is because Singapore believes that all sovereign and independent countries should become members of the United Nations.

FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TO BE PRC ADVISER

HK121532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Singapore, July 12 (AFP) -- Former Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Goh Keng Swee has left for Beijing to take up a post as an economic advisor to the Chinese Government, the BUSINESS TIMES reported today. There has been no official announcement here on Mr. Goh's appointment.

The BUSINESS TIMES newspaper quoted Chinese commercial representative here, Rong Feng-xiang, as saying Mr. Goh had left for Beijing but did not indicate when. Mr. Rong was unavailable for confirmation today.

Mr. Goh is to specialize in advising Beijing on its coastal special economic zones set up to bring in foreign capital. His main responsibility will be to envisage plans to open up the markets in Guangzhou Province, bordering Hong Kong, and Hainan Island, off the southwestern coast, the paper said.

Mr. Goh, the deputy chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the republic's de facto central bank, stepped down from the government just before a general election last December as part of a plan by the ruling People's Action Party to put younger people in positions of authority.

Mr. Rong reportedly said Mr. Goh would be working with 50 other specialists from other countries, including United States and Japan. Mr. Rong declined to reveal the duration of the appointment.

Press reports said another former government minister, Lim Kim San, now chairman of the Port of Singapore Authority, has been including in Mr. Goh's advisory team. Mr. Lim was in Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's cabinet for 18 years holding various portfolios, including finance, and retired from politics in 1980.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

HK180613 [Editorial Report] Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English at 0400 GMT on 18 July is intercepted in progress broadcasting live a speech by President Marcos delivered in Malacanang Palace, Manila, on the occasion of the 19th regular class conferment exercise of the National Defense College of the Philippines.

In his speech Marcos denounces the "demagoguery and pettiness, and hysterical criticism" of his critics, asserting that "the nation has shown its magnificent vigor and resiliency in the face of crisis and adversity," as it carries out its economic recovery program. "Sooner or later the record will vindicate us," he says. What the domestic and foreign critics "fail to take into account is that the national leadership is composed of men who do not run away, unlike some of the leaders of the developing world." He said: "We will defend our principles to the death. Our articles of faith are known and we will defend them to the last breath of our lives." Whenever some crisis occurs in a developing country, it is a "a reflex action of the West, especially America, that another Iran or Nicaragua is about to take place." But they fail to take account of Philippine traditions and ability to face up to crisis.

Marcos goes on to review the various reforms which his government has instituted and carried out, noting that the Philippines was the first democratic republic in Asia. Freedom of speech is "more in evidence than in the hysterical propaganda of the opposition which finds its way dutifully into the so-called alternative press" and even in media which are not considered the alternative press. The Supreme Court is liberally inclined. "There is freedom in the Philippines." Free elections have been successfully held on a number of occasions, despite the attempts of the New People's Army to "subvert and derail" the last parliamentary election.

In dealing with the NPA, Marcos says that "we have no intention of seeking the assistance of any foreign troops. We will handle this ourselves." The Armed Forces have taken the initiative, he says. "Armed insurgents have not appreciably increased in numbers. On the contrary the surrenderees are increasing." He cites the remarks of a boy who was one of the surrenderees -- "All we do now is eat, sleep, and run." Despite this, the NPA is making big efforts to utilize terrorism and practice various forms of intimidation. Various programs are now underway to combat this, including the katatagan [stability] program, the truth information program, and the national civic action program, together with the construction of small projects by the barangays and the military together. Advanced training is also being carried out in the Armed Forces.

Marcos says: "I repeat, we don't need foreign troops to defeat a handful of demoralized insurgents, we'll do it on our own. We'll do it however with the (?assistance obligated) and this is part of the agreement with the United States of America under the military facilities agreement. Of course there should be none of this braggadocio that you see in some of the members of the United States Congress, perhaps they are qualified to brag because they are the strongest power in the world and we are not, so let's keep a low profile."

Marcos continues: "They say also that subversive activities have increased of late because of the new policy of tolerance and liberalization. Well, we are not going to change the policy. There is no question that the peace and security situation is under control, and it is either demagoguery or plain ignorance for anyone to suggest that the security of the republic is in (?grave danger) or that a communist takeover is imminent. That is a most stupid thing that is being said."

He says: "The realities of the situation as in all matters that are vital to our country are what count; they are what we make out of the situation. And so actually the situation is something under our management and control. We believe in this country and we will continue to believe in this country. We will work hard to sustain the process of recovery."

AFP Report

HK180752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 18 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today hinted at the possible scrapping of the U.S. -Philippine military bases pact as he protested the "intervention" of U.S. officials pressing him to reform his government.

Mr Marcos, reacting to moves in the U.S. Congress to trim military aid to his government under the 1983 Bases Agreement, ordered the creation of a parliamentary commission to study the Philippines' options on the agreement.

He said in the address before graduates of the National Defense College that he did not need U.S. aid to crush a communist insurgency spreading across the Philippines, which hosts the U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base.

"We should have a commission that will now game plan this whole situation," he said, referring to his war of words with U.S. critics. He said the commission should be formed in the National Assembly to advise him, the military, the Defense Ministry and parliament on whether to abrogate the bases treaty or negotiate the new agreement with the United States, the Philippines' main ally.

Under the 1983 pact, President Ronald Reagan undertook a "best effort" pledge to yearly secure from Congress 900 million dollars in military and economic aid to Manila for fiscal 1985-89. The yearly figures are set by Congress. The House voted last week to shave 15 million dollars off the 195 million dollar aid package Mr Reagan proposed for fiscal 1986. It also voted to lower military aid from 100 million dollars proposed by the Reagan administration to 25 million dollars, while raising economic aid from 95 million to 155 million dollars.

Observers here say much of the disagreement over the package stems from the Marcos government's view of it as "rent" for the bases which must not be altered, while Washington and the pact itself call it aid.

Mr Marcos today denied a presidential palace statement yesterday saying that he had put on hold a threat by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to call on parliament to abrogate the bases agreement. He said aides probably made a mistake in attributing the statement to him.

He blasted his critics in the U.S. Congress, whom he accused of being misled by mistaken press reports on the Philippine situation, and said the wide-ranging reforms demanded by the critics had long been implemented by his government. U.S. critics led by Democrat Stephen Solarz of New York have been urging the Republican President Reagan to use military aid reduction to press Mr Marcos into launching major political and economic reforms.

Mr Marcos said the alternative to his 20-year-old regime, which included nationwide martial law from 1972-81, was communism but he dismissed the estimated 12,000 communist New People's Army (NPA) guerillas as "a handful of demoralized insurgents." The NPA's dramatic growth in recent years has alarmed Washington. "We have no intention of seeking the assistance of foreign troops. We will handle this ourselves," he said, adding that U.S. military aid under the bases pact was welcome "but certainly it is something that we can do away with if necessary."

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. PROPOSAL ON AID PACKAGE

U.S. Officials Visit

HK170339 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Two top U.S. State Department officials silently arrived yesterday apparently on a fact-finding mission to find out how the Philippine government intends to spend the mix-aid package under the RP [Republic of the Philippines] -U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

The two were identified as Bruce Thomas and Richter Fisher. They are scheduled to meet shortly with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and his deputy, Member of Parliament Carlos B. Cajelo (KBL Cotabato).

Cajelo confirmed the arrival of Thomas and Fisher, his scheduled meeting with them, but declined to comment on their mission.

BULLETIN TODAY sources, however, said that the two Americans were sent here by their government and would be asking many questions about the existing RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA) which Enrile had sought to scrap as a result of the U.S. House of Representatives' action changing the military assistance measure proposed by President Reagan.

Enrile had instructed his legal staff and members of the Armed Forces' Judge Advocate General Office (JAGO) last Saturday to rush a proposed resolution calling for the abrogation of the RP-U.S. MBA and renegotiation for a new one to be filed with the Batasang Pambansa when it convenes next week. Sources close to both Enrile and Cajelo said the Enrile move has snowballed with support coming from some 55 Batasan members.

In an open forum that followed the regional Peace and Order Councils (POC) of Region V held in Legaspi City, Enrile said that his "abrogation and renegotiation" move was his reaction to the U.S. House of Representatives' action of lopping off \$25-million from the military support fund as stipulated in the bases agreement.

If the U.S. Government reneges on its commitment, it may just as well pack up and leave the bases, Enrile told members of the Defense Press Corps.

Enrile said that his ministry would now have to ask for a bigger budgetary outlay for 1986 to boost the government's counterinsurgency efforts and lessen reliance on the U.S. for support.

Observers suspected that the two U.S. officials would be reporting on their fact-finding mission in Manila to the U.S. House of Representatives which is now deliberating on the provisions of the \$900-million compensation package representing payment of the U.S. government to the Philippine government for the use of the two military bases in Subic and Clark Field.

Reacting to Enrile's proposal, MP Arturo Tolentino said that "we cannot abrogate the agreement now because of the complexities of the compensation provisions." "We should exhaust all means through consultations with our American counterpart," he said. "If after this, we find there can be no agreement, then let us abrogate the agreement."

Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, declared that the military can still function even without U.S. assistance.

While assistance from the U.S. is welcome, the AFP can operate on its own, he said.

MP's Call for Caucus

HK170405 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[By Teddy Owen]

[Text] Three party whips of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) yesterday urged President Marcos to call a party caucus to firm up the government's stand on the controversial Military Bases Agreement between the Philippines and the United States.

Members of Parliament Rodolfo Albano (Isabela) and Manuel Garcia (Davao City), both assistant majority floor leaders, and Renato Cayetano (Taguig-Pateros), deputy minister of trade, said the KBL should reevaluate the government's stand on the contract. "It would appear," Garcia said, "that while the contract signed by the Philippine government is binding on us, it is not so to the U.S. House of Representatives."

Garcia, just back from the U.S. where he had been a grantee of the U.S. Information Service, had met there with members of the House and the Senate.

The House of Representatives had passed a measure changing the "mix" of the U.S. compensation for the use of Philippine bases.

Albano said it was necessary to determine once and for all the meaning of the Military Bases Agreement.

"The key to the whole problem is to determine whether the compensation the U.S. government gives us for use of the bases is aid or rent," he said. "If it is rent then they have no business telling us how we should spend the rent money. We are a responsible people and can spend it for the good of our people."

Cayetano said that, while he agreed in principle with the views of MP Arturo M. Tolentino (Manila) that inter-government consultations should be held immediately to iron out differences, he argued that the contract signed by the Philippine government and the U.S. government was binding. It now appears that the U.S. government has reneged, he said, adding that a party caucus should urgently draft the government stand.

Garcia said he was told in Washington, D.C. that even if President Ronald Reagan had bound his government to the bases agreement, his stand did not bind the legislative branch on the theory of separation of powers. "I told those members of the U.S. Congress with whom I spoke that the Philippine concept was that what was signed and supported by the executive office was also supported by the legislative branch of government," Garcia said. He also said that he had bluntly told Americans that the Philippines was no longer a colony of the United States and that American policymakers could no longer dictate in the Philippines.

Albano said the administration should demand a clear-cut definition of terms, particularly that having to do with "aid" and "rent." "Let us now put in black and white the terms of compensation and let us eliminate any clause that would make of the Philippine government a beggar asking for what is legitimately its own," he said. "At worst the U.S. government can create its own group to check on how the money is being used here, but even this is pure and simple interference that no respectable government would tolerate."

Government Awaits Congress Decision

HK180501 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The government has adopted a wait-and-see attitude on the controversy with the U.S. Congress on the compensation package on the military bases agreement.

President Marcos said yesterday [17 July] the government will not entertain any new proposals on the future of the bases accord until the final word is received from Washington. He said the government will wait for President Ronald Reagan to live up to the commitment of the agreement.

The Philippines stand on the issue was announced by the president in the wake of proposals to abrogate the Philippine-U.S. treaty on the military bases. The controversy stems from the action by the U.S. House of Representatives cutting the military portion of the compensation package from \$100 million a year to \$25 million. The agreement provides for a total of \$900 million in military and economic compensation for 5 years.

In announcing the Philippine stand, President Marcos expressed the hope that the U.S. legislature will ultimately produce a stand consistent with the provisions of the bases agreement.

In a related statement, Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino urged the government yesterday to reject any money from the United States for the military bases which do not conform to the bases agreement. He said the Philippines must show its seriousness by informing the U.S. Government it will not accept any violation of the bases treaty. The former foreign minister said he will soon file a resolution in the Batasan urging the president and the Foreign Ministry to take such action.

Anti-Bases Movement Expands

HK180237 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 18 Jul 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Excerpts] The movement for the scrapping of the military bases in the Philippines in the event that the United States Congress insists on dictating to the Filipinos what to do with the [word indistinct] is moving along. In the past the people who were demonstrating in front of the American Embassy for the removal of the American bases were either the leftists, the [words indistinct], and some students after adventure. Most of the opposition to the bases came from the opposition side, because [words indistinct].

Today however the opposition and many members of the ruling KBL are one in voicing the sentiment that the Americans had better stay where they are and leave us alone, if the meaning of their stay in our military bases is to give them the right to tell us what to do in exchange for the rentals they pay. The American attitude is [word indistinct]. Never before in the history of mankind has a fellow renting been able to tell the owner of the establishment what to do with the money, to decide whether he will pay or not, and to decide when he will pay.

I think that the owner of the place, and this happens to be the Filipinos, will have the right to tell the people who are renting the bases to pay the agreed rentals without any new conditions, otherwise they are free to leave, or we shall tell them to leave. And if they don't leave, then we will see them as having us under military occupation. [passage indistinct] The Americans are out to destabilize [words indistinct] so that they may prevail, so that their will shall be done.

The Americans probably realize that the Philippines is very easy to divide and conquer, because the people are very willing to be divided provided that [words indistinct] with the foreigner will prevail and become the lackey, or the subordinate, or the representative of the foreign colonizer. In a manner of speaking, many Filipinos are inviting colonization, destabilization, dictation.

But fortunately, there are a good number of us in the Philippines who will not stand for these things, because we have had enough of being colonized, by the Spaniards, by the Americans, by the [word indistinct] by the Japanese -- are we going back to the Americans?

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES INSURGENCY

HK151602 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 85 p 15

[Text] Kuala Lumpur -- Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro said Saturday the Philippines will not and will never fall into the hands of the communists.

Speaking at the joint press conference of foreign ministers at the end of ASEAN ministerial meeting and post-ministerial conference, he said the Philippines was not endangered by the growing communist insurgency.

"The Philippine government is firmly in control of the situation and firmly in control of the country," he said in reply to a question from an Australian journalist.

In an angry tone, he criticized the press, particularly an Australian newspaper, for distorting the situation in his country and for insinuating that the Philippines might fall into the hands of the communists. "The report in that paper is a slur and an insult to the intelligence of the Filipino people," he said. "There is no danger of the Philippines, either in the near or distant future, of ever being overcome by the communists."

Castro said the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had not discussed the situation in his country. Whatever was discussed during the just concluded meeting by the six nations were matters of general interest to the grouping, he said. He said the future of the Philippines was in the hands of ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. He invited the journalists covering the meeting to visit his country and see the situation there.

The United States assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Paul Wolfowitz, who was also present at the press conference, said the US realized the growing threat of communist insurgency in the Philippines but was confident that the Philippine government would be able to cope with the insurgency. He said the presence of American military bases in the Philippines was important not only to the defense and security of the United States and Philippines but also to the security and stability of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Wolfowitz was standing in for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who left here earlier after attending a series of dialogue sessions between ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from ASEAN's major Western partners traditionally held after the annual ASEAN ministerial meetings.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said the purchase of modern and sophisticated weapons by some ASEAN members was part of their efforts to upgrade their defense systems. "It is an ongoing process. Individual countries in ASEAN did not discuss each (country's) domestic defense needs in its meetings," he said.

Dhanabalan believed that the planned purchase of modern weapons such as the sophisticated F-16 jet fighters by Singapore and Thailand would not lead to an arms race in the Southeast Asian region.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAYS NPA TERRORISM INCREASING

HKL80509 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] An AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman said NPA terrorism is increasing, but the military is gaining in its confrontation with the rebels. This was reported by spokesman Colonel Reynaldo San Gabriel. He said the atrocities and terroristic activities committed by the NPA included the taxes, liquidations, kidnappings, and the sabotage of major facilities. He said the NPA has killed 63 local government officials and 714 civilians for this year alone.

MILITARY IDENTIFIES REGIONAL COMMUNIST LEADERS

HK170401 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] Top leaders of the underground communist movement in Bicol and Eastern Visayas have been identified by the military.

In separate briefings for the peace and order councils there over the weekend, the military also declassified information on the organizational setup of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its New People's Army in the two regions.

The briefings coincided with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's meetings with the councils in Legazpi City and Palo, Leyte.

Identified as the top CPP leaders are Sotero Llamas and Gregorio Valenzuela in Bicol; and Ruben Balistoy, Prudencio Calubid, Exasperado Lloren and Noli Narca in Eastern Visayas.

Brig. Gen. Ranato S. de Villa, APR [Armed Forces of the Philippines] 5th Regional Unified Command [RUC] and PC-INP [Philippines Constabulary-Integrated National Police] 5th Regional Command chief, said Llamas is head of the Bicol regional party committee [BRPC] which operates in Masbate, Sorsogon, Albay, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur and the southern towns of Camarines Norte.

Valenzuela, is head of the Quezon-Bicol border party committee [QBBPC] which has a district committee, code-named "Cagayan Valley," operating in the northern towns of Camarines Norte.

General de Villa said Llamas also heads the BRPC's executive committee, the highest policy-making body of the CPP-NPA in Bicol, and the first secretary of the secretariat which oversees the day-to-day operations of the regional party committee.

Reportedly assisting Llamas in the secretariat are Romulo Oliveros, second secretary, and Miel Laurenaria third secretary.

The province of Albay is said to be the BRPC's main base of operation. Intelligence records show the committee has four guerrilla front or "Larangan" committees code-named "Kamagong," "Romulo Arioles," "Fred Gabusta" and "Santos Binamira," which are headed by Virgilio Maceda, Leopoldo Alubar, Rosauo Labitab and Rosa Montawes, respectively.

It also has nine district guerrilla units, three armed propaganda units, six propaganda teams, 13 semi-legal teams and 11 consolidation teams.

De Villa said the Communist Party leaders in Bicol are "young and aggressive, mostly products of sectarian and state schools, who were youth and student activists in the early '70s."

He also disclosed that:

-- The BRPC has 970 regular guerrillas, including 780 whose names are known to the military, 3,840 active support elements and a mass base of 106,000.

-- The "Cagayan Valley" district committee of the QBBPC has 60 regulars, 330 active supporters and a mass base of 9,000.

-- Of the 3,452 baranggay in Bicol, 333 or 9.4 per cent are considered under CPP-NPA influence, 531 or 15 per cent have been infiltrated, and 833 or 23.69 per cent are being threatned.

-- From January to June this year, the NPAs in the region conducted 179 violent operations -- 101 liquidation missions, 32 encounters with government forces, 16 kidnappings, 16 disarmings, eight ambushes, five raids and one harassment -- which resulted in 102 civilians and 29 soldiers killed and 53 soldiers and 2 civilians wounded.

-- During the same period, government troops killed 35 NPA and captured 40 others, including 10 who were wounded in clashes with military forces.

Brig. Gen. Salvador V. Mison, AFP 8th RUC commander, said the CPP-NPA force in Eastern Visayas is better organized and operates in the Samar provinces. It is headed by Balistoy as party secretary and Calubid as military leader.

Mison said the Samar based underground movement has 11 districts and three fighting fronts manned by two company-size units, each of which has about 75 guerrillas.

He said that in the Leyte provinces, Lloren is the highest-ranking communist political leader, while Naca is the top military head.

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